The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1368.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

Mr. Crofts has to notice that, with the exception of worthless shares (the crop of which is diminishing on the market), adventurers in mines will do well to continue to HOLD both dividend and progressive stocks.

But, since an unprecedented depression pervades the market for most shares liable to calls, Mr. Crofts, believing the same to be entirely of an exceptional character, invites the attention of capitalists to such shares, and quotes as samples Carn Camborne, Retallack, Bottle Hill, Old Tolgus, Moyle, Grylls, Tolvadden (mine improved), Unity, Long Rake, Brynford Hall, North Minera, Bryn Gwiog, Tamar Silver-Lead, New Frances, Ribden, and Redmoor, in all which mines Mr. Crofts is also a BUYER.

*** Quotations furnished by telegraph or otherwise.

*** Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear of purchasers, and also parties IN ARREAR OF CALLS, or sued by merchants, may learn their true legal position and be advised how to act, by applying to Mr. Crofts.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 12s. 6d.; 50 Carn Camborne, 18s. 6d.; 10 Crebor, 10s.; 10 Devon Union, 8s. 6d.; 20 Dale; 20 East Carn Brea, £9; 10 East Caradon, £26¾; 20 East Treskerby, 21s.; 10 EastRussell, £2¾; 50 Great Wheal Martha, 28s.; 20 Great Crinnis, £1; 100 Great Tregune, 5s.; 5 Gonamena, £1½; 50 Great Retallack, 19s.; 2 Herodsfoot, £33½; 10 Hingston Down, £4¾; 10 Harriett, 20s.; 20 Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.; 10 Ludcott, £2½; 1 Long Rake, £11¼; 20 Lady Eliza, 8s.; 10 Marke Valley, £10; 20 North Hallenbeagle, £1½; 30 New Treleigh, 30s.; 20 North Downs, £4⅞; 20 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 6s.; 100 North Laxey; 5 North Frances, £2¾; 40 North Minera, 22s.; 10 Penhale Moor, 16s.; 50 Ribden, 5s. 3d.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 27s. 6d.; 20 South Condurrow, 8s. 6d.; 50 Sortridge, 15s. 6d.; 5 Trumpet United; 3 Trelawny, £15; 3 West Caradon, £40; 5 West Rose Down, £14; 20 West Polmear, 10s.; 20 Wheal Edward, 40s.; 10 Wheal Grylls, £7½; 20 Unity, £1 5; 50 West Silver Bank, par; 10 Wheal Anne; and 50 Worthing, 10s. 6d.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Experience, fifteen years in London, and two in Cornwall.
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

TO SHAREHOLDER IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, MINES, BANKS, DOCKS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.—At the urgent request of several London merchants, Stock and Mining Exchange, and local Stock Exchange Members, as well as a ready support from my friends and connections in different parts of the country, I have been induced to undertake the publication of "The London Daily Record and Share List," which will give the latest prices, and sent out every evening to the different parts of the country, which will be in the hands of subscribers 12 hours sooner than any of the London daily papers, and which will not give so much satisfaction as "The London Daily Record and Share List." The growing importance and profitable pursuit of the mining interest (especially in Cornwall and Devonshire Mines), and in which some fifty millions sterling is invested, shows the desirability of a daily record of prices and closing quotations of all the principal dividend and progressive mines. This list, which is published every evening at 5 o'clock, contains the transactions in the Stock and Mining Exchanges, English and foreign railways, English and foreign mines, joint-stock banks, American railways and securities, docks, and miscellaneous shares, price of Consols, dates of fortnightly settling-days, &c. Annual subscribers, £1 10s.; single copy, 2d.; by post, £2 2s.

MR. W. LELEAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bryn Gwiog, £26¼.	Herodsfoot, £33½.	New Birch Tor, 40s.
Caradon Consols, £13.	Hingston, £4 1s. 3d.	Sortridge, 16s.
Crelake, £2¾.	Holmbush, £1⅝.	Stray Park, £32(call paid)
Cook's Kitchen, £28½.	Lady Bertha, 16s.	So. Caradon Hooper, 14s.
East Caradon, £26⅝.	Long Rake, £11½.	Wheal Arthur, 13s. 6d.
East Carn Brea, £9⅜.	North Minera, 21s. 6d.	Wheal Moyle, 32s. 6d.
East Devon Cons..£17⅜.	North Downs, £4⅞.	Wheal Trelawny, £15½.
East Russell, £2⅞.	North Robert, 21s.	Wheal Seton, £118.
Gawton, 7s. 6d.	New Frances, 8s.	Wheal Edward, 38s.
Great Wh. Martha, 26s 6d	North Treskerby, £24.	Wheal Grylls, £8.
Gt. Retallack, 19s. 6d.	Marke Valley, £9 18s. 9d.	

And is a BUYER of—

50 No. Downs, £4 13s. 9d.	50 Drake Walls, 14s. 6d.	100 E. Gunnis Lake, 7s. 6d.
4 Providence, £43¾.	50 East Russell, £2 13s 9d.	200 Sortridge, 14s. 6d.
20 Hingston, £3⅞.	100 North Minera, 19s.	50 Wheal Grylls, £7½.
November 8, 1861.	Bankers: Bank of London.	

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES, at closest prices nett, or on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders confided to him.

SHARES FOR SALE, free of any commission:—

1 Margaret, £41.	10 Dyfngwm.	1 South Frances, £102½.
15 Wh. Grenville, 32s 9d.	40 New Frances, 7s. 3d.'	15 Wheal Union, £2.
20 Rosewall Hill, 27s.	30 Arthur, 14s.	50 Sortridge Cons., 13s. 6d.
40 Unity, 18s. (call paid).	1 Wheal Seton, £116.	20 East Russell, £2⅞.
Nov. 8, 1861.	Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.	

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY has REMOVED from Bank Chambers, Lothbury, to No. 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1¼ per cent.
OFFICE OF REFERENCE FOR THE BRYNAMBOR LEAD MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The "Mining Share Monitor," published monthly, contains valuable information on the soundest dividend and progressive mines. Free for 6d., or 5s. per annum. Advice to capitalists by letter or personally.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. WM. HENDERSON has REMOVED from Alderley Edge to LONDON, and from the extremely favourable results obtained by two works now in operation on Spanish and Cornish copper ores, he is now in a POSITION TO FURNISH EVERY INFORMATION on the WORKING of his processes on every variety of POOR COPPER ORES. Silver, gold, cobalt, nickel, and tin ores can also be treated to great advantage.

Mr. Henderson is PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES to any extent, and to UNDERTAKE the PROFITABLE REDUCTION of COPPER ORES, if above 1 per cent. produce, and in sufficiently large quantities.

Parties desirous of seeing their own ores operated upon, to the extent of 50 tons, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

All communications to be addressed to 44, Addison-road, Kensington, W.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

SHARP'S RAILWAY, BANKING, AND MINING CIRCULAR,
Gratis, and post free,

Contains RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, REPORTS of MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., RECORD of MARKET PRICES, and is the only SAFE GUIDE for the INVESTMENT of CAPITAL.
HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE 20 Crelake, £3¾; 25 North Downs, £4 17s.; 50 West Tolvadden, 8s.; 5 Caradon Consols, £12¼; 2 Wheal Seton, £116; 5 Wheal Hearle; 50 Dale, 15s. 3d.; 20 East Caradon, £26⅜; 1 Devon Great Consols; 50 North Minera; 2 South Frances, £113; 100 Bottle Hill, 11s.; 25 North Basset, £4; 50 Lady Bertha, 13s. 9d.; 3 Bryn Gwiog; 5 Par Consols, £8; 2 Wheal Basset, £85; 5 Long Rake, £11¼; 2 West Caradon, £33⅜; 100 Redmoor, 5s. 6d.; 150 North British Australasian, 22s.; 50 United Mexican, £7⅞; 200 Port Phillip, 23s.; 50 Linares, £7⅜; 100 East del Rey, £1⅛; 5 St. John del Rey; 20 Copiapo, £8⅜; 30 North Hallenbeagle, 24s.; 50 East Treskerby; 65 Great Retallack; 5 West Bryn Gwiog, £17; 10 Marke Valley; 3 Brynford Hall, £16; 100 Great Trevaddoe, 14s.; 50 Crowlwm, 7s. 6d.; 5 Wheal Trelawny; 10 Collacombe, £8; 100 Wheal Ellen (South Australia), £4¼; 20 Crane; 35 Deep Level, 12s.; 80 Great Wheal Martha, 29s. 3d.; 50 Ribden, 5s.; 100 Tees Side, 5s. 6d.; 25 Hingston Down; 80 East Rosewarne, 23s.; 15 West Trevelyan; 25 Great Wheal Busy.
Holders of shares difficult of sale may find purchasers through Mr. Budge.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Alfred Cons., 16s. 9d.	20 Great Retallack, 17s. 9d.	5 S. Bryn Gwiog, £9¾.
3 Anglo Mexican Mint, £15½.	15 Great Caradon, 6s.	5 So. Carn Brea, £4 9s 6d
7 Bryn Gwiog, £26¼.	10 Gawton, 7s. 6d.	1 South Wheal Frances, £102½.
2 Billins, £16½.	10 Hingston Down.	2 South Tolgus, £38½.
103 Bedford Consols, 9d.	2 Herodsfoot, £32⅞.	20 Silver Bank (20s. paid) 10s. 9d.
1 Botallack.	1 Herward Untd., £8¼.	20 South Wheal Lovel (an offer wanted).
1 Basset, £83½.	10 Holmbush, £1 9s. 6d.	5 Trelawny, £14 15s.
2 Carn Brea, £82½.	4 Kitty (Lelant), £5 12s 6d	20 Tamar Con., £1 2s. 6d.
3 Cobre, £35.	20 Kelly Bray, 17s. 6d.	10 Tincroft, £6 11s. 3d.
50 Cefn Cilcen, 10s.	20 Lady Bertha, 14s. 6d.	2 W. R. Down, £14.
10 Camborne Vean, 42s. 6d.	20 Linares, £7¾.	5 West Stray Park, £33¾.
20 Carn Camborne, 18s. 6d.	5 Long Rake, £11½.	20 Wheal Unity, 16s. 9d.
1 Cargoll, £15.	10 Ludcott, £2 1s. 9d.	1 West Seton, £302½.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £28.	30 Lelant Consols (an offer wanted).	3 West Basset, £17½.
20 Charlotte United, 21s 9d	100 Molland.	100 Worthing, 10s. 9d.
20 Cuddra, 26s. 9d.	5 Marke Valley, £9⅞.	3 Wendron Cons., £13½.
50 Carn Vivian (an offer wanted).	1 Mary Ann, £14 7s. 6d.	20 Wh. Grenville, 35s.
10 Collacombe.	20 North Minera.	10 Wheal Harriett, 20s 9d
10 Crelake, £2 16s. 9d.	10 North Basset, £3 18s. 9d.	30 Wheal Crebor, 11s.
2 Caradon Consols, £13¾.	1 North Treskerby, £23.	10 Wheal Edward, 37s 9d.
20 Crookhaven, 12s. 6d.	20 North Downs, £4 16s 9d	5 Wheal Uny, £4.
3 Cefn Brwyno.	20 New Frances, 7s. 9d.	20 West Polmear, 11s. 9d.
30 Dale, 15s. 9d.	2 No. Roskear, £16.	20 West Devon Cons., 3s.
10 Drake Walls, 17s.	20 North Buller, £3¼.	1 West Sharp Tor.
50 Devon Union, 5s. 6d.	20 North Frances, £2 14s 9d	20 West Tolcarne, 6s. 9d.
3 Ding Dong, £15½.	10 North Robert, 23s. 9d.	1 Wheal Seton, £119.
20 Deep Level, 7s. 9d.	20 North Hafod, 10s.	20 Wheal Moyle.
10 East Russell, £2 16s. 9d.	3 Old Tolgus, £12.	40 West South Caradon, 16s. 9d.
10 East Carn Brea, £9¼.	30 Okel Tor (offer wanted).	1 W. Caradon, £40 18s 9d
20 East Rosewarne, 23s. 9d.	1 Providence, £44.	5 Wheal Grylls, £7⅞.
20 East Grenville, 35s. 9d.	10 Pendeen, £4⅞.	5 Wheal Prosper.
3 East Caradon, £26 11s 9d	20 Prosper United.	5 Wheal Hearle, £19.
20 East Kongsberg (fully paid up £5), 36s.	2 Rosewarne Utd., £22½.	2 West Frances.
40 East del Rey, 33s. 9d.	20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 27s. 6d.	1 W. Bryn Gwiog, £16½
5 Great S. Tolgus, £4 10s.	50 Ribden, 5s. 3d.	5 West Trevelyan, £2½.
2 Great Fortune, £11¾.	5 St. John del Rey.	30 West Wendron, 10s. 6d.
1 Grambler, £13.	2 Stray Park, £30.	20 Wheal Arthur, 12s. 9d.
20 Great Alfred, 9s. 9d.	30 So. Condurrow, 9s 6d.	10 West Condurrow (offer wanted).
50 Great Moelwyn (£1 15s. paid), 20s.	20 South Caradon Hooper.	30 West Silver Bank.
20 Great Crinnis, 20s. 6d.	1 South Caradon, £295.	
20 Great Martha, 27s. 6d.	2 St. Ives Cons., £32½.	
	20 Sortridge Cons., 13s 6d.	
	35 St. Day, 11s. 3d.	

And is a BUYER of 5 West Sharp Tor, £37; 20 Old Tolgus, 50 Sortridge Consols, 40 North Minera, and 20 St. John del Rey.

The mining public have in many instances sustained very heavy losses during the last 12 months, arising from the indiscriminate purchase of mines, several of which never had any intrinsic value or reasonable chance of success. The abundance of money, as shown by the Bank reducing the rate of interest to 3 per cent., combined with the high price of metals, will tend materially to enhance the value of many mines at present selling at a heavy discount, and a careful selection of which would, in a short period, retrieve the losses already incurred.

Mr. Herron will be happy to benefit by his experience those who wish to invest their money in a judicious manner.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, November 8, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, near the Stock Exchange, London, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for principals in RAILWAY, MINE, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, &c., at the usual Stock Exchange rate of commission, and from the contiguity of his office to that institution he is enabled to operate promptly on all orders entrusted to his charge, either by telegraph or post. The following SHARES FOR SALE, at nett prices:

1 Wheal Seton, £120.	10 South Devon Iron (Preference), 7s. 6d.	10 North Downs, £4 17.6d.
10 East Trefusis, 20s.		100 Budnick, 10s.
10 South Herodsfoot, 15s.	25 Tolvadden, £2½.	10 Camborne Vean, £2⅜.
5 Wheal Grylls, £8¼.	20 Retallack, £1 1s.	10 Hingston Down, £4¼.
270 E. Bud. & Mount, 2s.6d.	2 Grambler, £15.	5 EastCarn Brea, £9⅜.
50 Carn Camborne, £1.	10 Nanteos, &c., 10s.	5 East Caradon, £26⅜.
10 North Basset, £4½.	20 Wheal Emma, 26s.	15 East Grenville, 35s. 6d.

BUYER of Wheal Moyle, North Minera, and Wheal Grylls, at the current market prices for cash.

Nov. 8, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at closest market prices, and has made a selection of Dividend paying and sound Progressive Stocks into which he can with confidence recommend investments at present depressed prices. The favourable turn in the market for metals, and the further reduction in the Bank's rate of interest to 3 per cent., would point to prices having seen their lowest for the present.

Mr. Batters is a BUYER of Bryn Gwiog, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Devon Great Consols, East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Herodsfoot, Marke Valley, North Downs, Providence, South Caradon, Stray Park, West Caradon, and Wheal Seton.—And is a SELLER of 5 Bryn Grolg, £26¼; 1 East Basset, £70; 10 East Caradon, £26¾; 50 East Grenville, 36s. 6d.; 10 Long Rake, £11½; 25 Marke Valley, £10; 50 North Downs, £5; 10 Old Tolgus, £9½; 1 South Frances, £105; 50 Wheal Moyle, 35s.; 25 Wheal Grenville, 34s.; 1 Wheal Seton, £120.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON and MARKE VALLEY.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E. and M.E., SHAREBROKER, &c., 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has returned from a tour through the Cornish mines.

See prospectus of North Pool Mining Company of this day.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE CORNHILL, has FOR SALE:—

10 Bedford United, £5¼.	100 Great Wheal Baddern (offer required).	10 Wheal Ludcott, £2½.
5 Caradon Consols, £11¼.		2 West Caradon, £40.
10 East Caradon, £26¾.	10 Hinston Down, £4½.	1 Wheal Seton, £120.
10 East Carn Brea, £9.	20 Great Retallack, 18s. 6d.	1 West Seton, £305.
20 East Grenville, 35s. 6d.	20 Lady Bertha, 16s. 6d.	30 Wheal Cupid, 12s.
25 East Gunnis Lake (offer required).	5 Marke Valley, £9⅞.	2 Stray Park, £31.
	20 North Robert, 23s. 6d.	50 Unity, 18s.
2 Grambler, £13½.	50 Sortridge, 14s. 9d.	7 West Providence, 6s.

SPECIAL BUSINESS and ADVICE given in East Caradon, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Caradon Consols, and Hingston Down.

East Caradon.—Report: 60 east, £45 per fm.; 60 west, £25 per fm.; 50 east, £40 per fm. As predicted in my last, price fell from £27½ to £26¼, closing £26⅜ to ½.

George Rice knowing that certain parties, acting from time to time upon his published advice, have made great profits, but have transacted their business through other brokers, his future advice can now be had only by private applications.

Money advanced on mining shares at moderate rates of interest.

Nov. 8, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

SHARES WANTED:—

1 Botallack, £190.	1 South Tolgus, £39.	Grambler & St. Aubyn, £13½.
Great Fortune, £11¼.	5 West Caradon, £39½.	Lady Bertha, 15s.
1 Levant.	Clifford Amal., £35.	1 Copper Hill, £100.
North Grambler.	Kitty (Lelant), £5¼.	1 Wheal Seton, £112½.
North Basset, £3¾.	1 Margaret, £39.	

Trefusis, Lewis, and other shares not saleable in the market.

FOR SALE:—

1 Wheal Reeth, £27½.	5 North Roskear, £17½.	15 Treloweth, offer wanted
10 West Stray Park, £4.	3 Rosewarne Utd., £22½.	1 South Basset, an offer wanted.
40 New Treleigh, £1¾.	20 Camborne Vean, £2½.	
3 West Trevelyan, £2½.	75 St. Day United, 11s. 6d.	25 Tyringham, offer wanted

Commission, 1¼ per cent.
H. B. Rye, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

JOHN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE, is in a position to DEAL SPECIALLY in RIBDEN and DALE SHARES. Reliable information.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR,
INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY,
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

MR. W. R. WILLIAMS, MINING ENGINEER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, DOLGELLY.

RALPH MOORE, MINING ENGINEER, has REMOVED to 156, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.
REPORTS and VALUATIONS MADE of MINERAL PROPERTY, PLANS of MINERAL FITTINGS, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS, &c.
SURFACE and MINERAL SURVEYING.

MESSRS. C. TOOKEY, F.C.S., AND M. W. JOHNSON, F.C.S., ASSAYERS, ANALYSTS, AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS.
LABORATORIES, 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter addressed to No. 38, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.; or personally at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY.—SHARES FOR SALE in this promising mine, at a great reduction on original cost.—Applicants to name the highest price they will give to "Beta," care of Messrs. Leathwait and Simmons, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, BREAGE.—WANTED, at this mine, a MANAGER and TWO UNDERGROUND AGENTS.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the purser, T. W. Robinson, Hayle.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MINING CARPENTER, to go to SPAIN. He must be a good, competent tradesman, and be well recommended in other respects.—Application may be made to Capt. Dalley, at St. Austell, Cornwall.

WANTED, by an experienced mine agent, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT or MANAGER in a COLLIERY, where ironstone and thick or thin coal is got. Good references as to character, honesty, and ability given.—Address, "J. H.," care of Mr. J. Thomas, Little London, Willenhall, Staffordshire.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN of position, ENGAGED in business (STONE QUARRYING), WISHES to MEET ANOTHER of like station to JOIN HIM. The profits are 25 per cent. Capital required, £3000. No previous knowledge necessary. This will be found a safe and steadily improving investment.—Apply to Mr. H. Salter, 17, Abchurch-lane.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, equal to new, with 10 ton BOILER, to be seen at Wheal Trevelyan Mine, Goldsithney, near Marazion.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. King, 27, Austinfriars, London.

STEAM TRACTION ENGINE, upon a new principle, in full working order, with SIX LARGE OAK TRUCKS, FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr. Medwin, 92, Blackfriars-road.

A LARGE FORTUNE may be REALISED for ONE POUND only.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Frederick Sintz, banker, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, or letters addressed to him, 28, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at these offices, on Tuesday, the 19th of November current, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, a statement from Mr. Squire, and resolving on a call of 2s. 6d. per share.
W. W. MANSELL, Manager.
Registered Offices, 3, Cannon-street, London, E.C., November 6, 1861.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to communicate with them, either for the purchase or sale of such stocks.

Messrs. Fuller and Co. call especial attention to the present favourable opportunity of investing in British mines, being perfectly free from risk, and paying 15 to 20 per cent. Also, in a few progressive mines, upon which 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, are in a position to PURCHASE POYAIS BONDS and LAND WARRANTS, the holders of which are invited to submit any portion of £250,000 Five per Cent. Bonds, £250,000 Three per Cent. Bonds, and £300,000 Land Warrants. Cash paid on delivery.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

SOUTH-WEST FRONTIER OF BENGAL.

HINDOSTAN (SINGHBHOOM) COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).

Completely registered.

Capital £120,000, in 24,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, £1 per share, of which 10s. must be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment. 6000 shares reserved for India.

The remainder of the capital will be called up as required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JOHN WILDE, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Beaufort-buildings.
Major-General D. DOWNING, Bengal Army, 36, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
F. EGERTON CUTLER, Esq. (Messrs. Cutler and Co., London and Calcutta), No. 44, Mark-lane.
J. HAMILTON BEATTIE, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.
ROBERT BROAD, Esq., Horsley Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.
(With power to add to their number.)

Three gentlemen will be selected from the shareholders in Calcutta to form a local committee.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—John Fowler, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., No. 2, Queen-square-place, Westminster.

AUDITORS.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS—Messrs. Tyler and Co., 13, Gresham-street, E.C.
SHAREHOLDERS' AUDITOR—G. A. Hillier, Esq., 111, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street.

BANKERS.

In India ..... The Central Bank of Western India.
In London ..... The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS.

In India .... Messrs. Lyons and Dodd, Calcutta.
In London.... Messrs. Howard and Dollman, 141, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—Herbert Heath, Esq.

OFFICES,—9, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

The object of this company is to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, in the East Indies, including the purchase of the existing buildings, machinery, and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting copper ore.

These rights extend over an area of about 800 square miles, and embrace all the old copper mines formerly superficially worked by natives, as well as the new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about 30 miles, lying north-west and south-east, and situate on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (about 80 miles in length, and within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the company's offices.

The following extracts from the reports of various experienced mining engineers, and a copy of a certificate from the Mint Master, Calcutta, will show the value of the mines in question, and the richness of the ore as compared with that produced in England.

Major Haughton, late assistant to the Governor-General's agent in the south-west frontier, in speaking of the Jamjori digging, states the average yield to be 22 per cent. of copper, sufficiently pure to be marketable. "I have been informed, however, that some specimens examined by Dr. O'Shaughnessy gave as much as 43 per cent. of metal." Throughout the whole district pits have been sunk, and with reference to them Major Haughton remarks:—

"The Badea workings would yield as much profit now as they did originally, the outcrop of the vein alone having been worked.

The richest veins of copper within the Singhbhoom division are apparently those of Landoo and Jamjori. Labour is cheap and abundant, wood fuel may be had in sufficient quantity to last eight or ten years near all the localities named.

From the diggings at Kamarara there is a good road, only 85 miles in length, to Tumlook; the distance from Tumlook, via Midnapore, would be about 132 miles" to Calcutta (see Major Haughton's report in the Asiatic Society's Journal, No. II., 1854).

With reference to the richness of the ores in Landoo, Mr. Durrschmidt states:—

"The analysis of the pure ore not changed by atmospheric influence is as follows:—

Copper	51·040 or 50·8
Sulphur	6·120 or 7·4
Iron	18·660 or 18·3
Bismuth	·462 or trace
Silica	2·886 or 1·6
Loss, water, and carbonic acid	20·832 or 21·9

The distance from the copper working at Landoo to Calcutta is about 154 miles, and a fair road exists via Nursinghur and Midnapore."

Emil Stoehr, Esq., geological and mining engineer, after describing the copper district from Kersowa in the west to Jamjori in the east, proceeds as follows:—

"By opening the old mines we soon proved that the ancients had seldom gone deep, and the very important question arose whether the vein was only metalliferous in its upper part, or whether the ores went deeper than the ancients had been able to go from technical reasons. Mining operations alone could decide this point, and I chose the neighbourhood of Landoo last year as one of the most favourable spots to test this. I spoke of No. 6 shaft before, and on our first examination it seemed as if the ancients had taken out all the rich ores, but in breaking down some of the pillars, consisting of hard quartz, we found they contained good ores. This proves that the ancients only took out what their simple means allowed them, for the quartz could only be effectually worked out by blasting, which at that time could not have been known to them. The normal state of the vein seems to be 18 or 24 in., and when so it is the richest; sometimes it becomes three and more feet in size.

Where rich nests occur, and they fall within the influence of decomposing agents, the whole of the vein is more or less decomposed, and contains copper all through."

Extracts from the report on the copper ores of Singhbhoom, by R. Shenck, Esq.:—

"But the following will show that no difficulty exists in the way of smelting the ore:—"My experiments were made with the ore prepared for smelting in Landoo, and comprised eight kinds of ore, viz.:—

No. 1 containing	35·03	per cent. copper.
No. 2 "	21·27	" "
No. 3 "	10·40	" "
No. 4 "	7·37	" "
No. 5 "	5·60	" "
No. 6 "	4·98	" "
No. 7 "	2·03	" "
No. 8 "	1·46	per cent. copper."

Cursory opinion of the copper ores of Dolbhoom, by Thomas Oldham, Esq., A.M., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, &c.:—

"*Calcutta, May* 12, 1857.

I have carefully looked at the specimens you sent from the copper mines of Dolbhoom. They are decidedly promising. The ore from the upper level is a kindly gossan, with strings of the carbonate of copper and grey copper through it; the other, from about 35 fms. from surface, is a quartzose matrix, with green carbonate and grey copper abundantly disseminated. To give an opinion of the value of a mine, or the prospects of success in further exploration from hand specimens is quite impossible. But such indications as these specimens afford fully justify a very extended and perfect exploration of the locality, and certainly give promise of rich ore."

The following is a copy of the report on copper, the produce of ore raised from the copper mines of Singboom:—

"*Calcutta Mint, Nov.* 8, 1859.

Three slabs, weighing about 139 lbs. These were subjected to lamination, and proved to be well suited in all respects for purposes of coinage. The quality of this metal is excellent, being scarcely inferior to the best, equal to the average, and decidedly superior to several shipments of imported copper.

Signed, W. BAIRD SMITH, Mint Master."
CHAS. E. A. B.

In order still further to prove the superior richness of the Indian ores, three analyses have been carefully made, by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, and the following results obtained.

"No. 1.—Green Carbonate of Copper.

Oxide of copper ..... 41·55

By assay this sample gave good copper 31¼ per cent., and silver 2 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. per ton of ore.

No. 2.—Earthy Carbonate of Copper.

Oxide of copper ..... 8·67

The foregoing sample gave by assay 6·26 per cent. of metallic copper, and 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. of silver per ton of ore.

No. 3.—Earthy Carbonate of Copper.

Oxide of copper ..... 8·03

This sample gave by assay 6 per cent. of copper, and 19 dwts. 14 grs. of silver per ton of ore."

In addition to the above, the following analyses of ores recently received from India will serve to show the average percentage of copper:—

"*Assay Office, 78 and 79, Hatton-garden, London, E.C., Oct.* 18, 1860.

The three specimens of copper ore, marked as under, have been carefully assayed for Messrs. Howard and Dollman, and are found to produce respectively the following percentage of pure copper:—

No. 1	18·8 per cent.
No. 2	21·8 "
No. 3	24·0 "

Messrs. Howard and Dollman. Signed, JOHNSON, MATTHEY, & CO."

"*Redruth, Oct.* 22, 1861.

SIR,—Annexed you have the products of the four samples of copper ore sent here by you on the 16th inst. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOHN W. BEVAN.

Copper ore assayed October 22, 1861.

No. 1, produce	25 per cent.
No. 2 "	20 "
No. 3 "	14 "
No. 4 "	19¼ "

Signed, JOHN W. BEVAN."

Pending the erection of requisite smelting machinery, on a large scale, the directors will be able very shortly to ship a considerable quantity of the richer ores to England at a large profit, in consequence of the cheapness of labour and carriage.

The company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £1 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in cash, £10,000 in fully paid-up shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the company, the directors having six months to declare their option.

The property is held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent of 4500 r., or £450.

It will be seen, on reading the reports, that care has been taken in making the extracts to convey an idea of the average quality of the copper ores, and the percentage of copper "is much under what may be fairly expected to be obtained from the generality of ores."

The following table will show the value of copper mines as an investment:—

Mines.	Amount paid per share.	Present value. From.	To.
Devon Great Consols (Tavistock) ..	£ 1 0 0	£360 0 0	£370 0 0
East Basset (Redruth)	30 0 0	67 0 0	70 0 0
East Caradon (St. Cleer)	2 14 6	26 5 0	26 15 0
Par Consols (St. Blazey)	1 2 6	7 10 0	8 10 0
South Caradon (St. Cleer)	1 5 0	290 0 0	300 0 0
West Basset (Illogan)	1 10 0	14 10 0	15 10 0
West Caradon (Liskeard)	5 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0
West Wheal Seton (Camborne)	47 10 0	300 0 0	310 0 0
Wheal Basset (Illogan)	5 2 6	80 0 0	85 0 0
Wheal Buller (Redruth)	5 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0
Burra Burra (South Australia)	5 0 0	127 0 0	—
Cobre Copper Company (Cuba)	40 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0
Kapunda Mining Co. (Australia) ..	1 0 0	1 17 6	2 2 6
Great Northern of Australia	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6

Applications for shares must be accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share, in part payment of the deposit of £1 per share. Should the amount so paid exceed £1 per share on the number allotted, the surplus will be returned; but if it falls short the balance must be paid on allotment, or, in default, the deposit will be forfeited, and the allotment cancelled. Should sufficient capital not be subscribed no allotment will be made, and the deposit be returned without deduction or delay.

Full and ample reports from Major Haughton, and Messrs. Durrschmidt, Stoehr, and Schenck, samples of the copper ore, and copper plates smelted in India and in England, can be seen at the company's offices, and further particulars and information obtained, together with prospectuses, forms of application, &c.

For the convenience of parties residing in the country, forms will be forwarded on application to the secretary.

THE ELBE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each.

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57, whereby the liability of each shareholder is expressly limited to the amount subscribed for by him.

2s. 6d. per share to be paid on application, and 2s. 6d. on allotment; the remainder, in sums of 5s., at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JENKINS, Esq., The Elms, Epsom.
H. W. ABBOTT, Esq., York-buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.
JAMES WILLIAM HENRY ILBERY, Esq., Clevedon House, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
MAJOR GROER SCHEINBRUCH, Commandant of the Rifle Battalion.

BANKERS—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
OFFICIAL AUDITOR—George A. Cape, 3, Adelaide-place, London, E.C.
SECRETARY—J. Elliot Square.

OFFICES,—146 and 147, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

This property consists of ten freischurfe, each being a circle of 448 fms. in diameter, is situated near Mariaschein, at a distance of less than a quarter of an English mile from the Dresden, Vienna, and Teplitz Railway, by which the coal will be conveyed to Aussig, the port of shipment, a distance of less than 10 English miles.

The fact that the following well-known and highly-productive collieries adjoin this property, in the same basin, will give some idea of its immense value:—Saxonia (the property of a company at Leipzig), Count Nostitz, Count Westphalens, the Bohemia (the property of the Dessau Credit Mobilier), Prince Ciary's, Storchswerk, the Elizabeth Pits, and many others, worked by foreign capital. The French railway company, who made the line from Bodenbach to Brünn, the capital of Moravia, and who are most extensive coal owners in other parts of Bohemia and Moravia, have commenced operations which will unwater this colliery.

The thickness of the first seam of coal is about 80 feet; it is of the higher species of lignite, closely resembling the Cannel coal of Lancashire. The depth of the seam from surface varies from 20 to 60 fms.

Two permanent shafts are in course of sinking—the Albert shaft is sunk 36 fms., the Victoria, or engine-shaft, 20 fms.; these shafts will win the coal at or about 50 fms. from surface. These will be completed by the time the engines are ready to work, as they are dry until the crust of the coal is cut. The value of dry shafts need not be commented on. In addition to the above, seven trial shafts have been sunk to and through the coal, of the respective depths of 9, 10, 15, 17 2-10ths, 25, and 34 fms. The fact that the railway passes close to the colliery is of the greatest importance, as by it coal can be conveyed to Dresden, Berlin, Magdeburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Hamburg, &c. The pits opened in this basin are utterly inadequate to supply the rapidly-increasing demand, the merchants pre-paying for coal three and more months to insure delivery.

This coal is preferred to all other for house and steam purposes throughout Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and the Upper and Lower Elbe; it has an agreeable aroma, and is in every respect better than any other for steam-boilers; containing no sulphur, it does not corrode or injure iron.

One fact greatly increases the value of this property—the absence of fire-damp; thus, the immense risk of destruction of life and property, and the great expense incidental to the use of safety-lamps, are avoided.

Labour is cheap, a skilled miner rarely obtaining 2s. a day, whilst an inferior workman obtains about 1s.; two such labourers, at 3s., can break and deliver at the foot of the shaft 5 tons of coal daily; this can be placed at bank, including all engine charges, expenses of management, taxes, &c., for 1s. 3d. per ton; to this add a royalty of 10d. per ton, making the cost of the coal 2s. 1d., whilst its selling price averages 5s. per ton. Assuming the lowest estimated profit 2s. 6d. per ton only, a daily delivery of 1000 tons will give, for a working year of 300 days, £37,500 divisible among the shareholders. Startling as these figures may be to those not acquainted with colliery operations, they will be fully confirmed by every coal owner or colliery agent who may investigate the facts.

A provisional contract has been entered into for the purchase of this property, on which many thousand pounds have been expended, for £3000 in fully paid-up shares, and subject to the royalty of 10d. per ton.

WORKING PLAN.

The directors have made arrangements to complete the sinking of the Victoria and Albert shafts; to erect a cornish beam pumping engine of 60-horse power, and a 30-horse winding engine; to erect engine and boiler houses and stack, and to purchase the freehold ground necessary for such erections; to supply three boilers, and all necessary plant, both underground and at surface, with dwelling house, smith and carpenters' shops, and everything necessary for the delivery of 1000 tons of coal daily for £9000, the particulars of which may be seen at the offices of the company

CAPABILITIES OF THE PROPERTY.

The field of coal belonging to this company, taking the mean thickness of the coal at only 60 ft., contains 112,000,000 tons.

The facts to which it is wished to call special attention are—

That the coal is 80 ft. thick.

That it is within a quarter of an English mile of the great European lines of railway, and less than 10 miles from the port of shipment—Aussig-on-the-Elbe.

The great facility of developing the work consequent on the absence of fire-damp.

Preparations are made for the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the works, and the capital will be applied as subscribed for this purpose.

The quality of the coal is fully established by the following testimony of the leading manufacturing firms in Prague.

Specimens, plans, and Government and other reports, can be seen at the company's offices, 196, 197, and 198, Gresham House, London, E.C.

The *Bohemia* newspaper, published at Prague, in answer to some queries propounded to the manufacturers of Prague, in No. 120 of the same journal, enquiring why they preferred the Karbitz* brown coal, which lies about 80 miles distant to the Kladno Buschthereid coal, which is scarcely half the distance, publishes their reply, from which the following is an extract:—

"By a careful and similar trial made with the Kladno Association's coal and the Karbitz* brown coal, it has been proved that 67 cwts. of the Karbitz* coal was consumed in 19 hours, and left 3 cwts. of ash, whereas 72 cwts. of the Kladno Association's Coal was burnt in 16 hours, leaving waste and ash 16 cwts. In 14 hours, under exactly similar circumstances, 36 cwts. of Karbitz* coal did precisely the same work as 54 cwts. of the Kladno Association's coal."

The Karbitz* coal, delivered in Prague, costs 13s. per ton, and the Kladno 13s. 11d. The reason, therefore, that the Karbitz* coal is preferred by the manufacturers is, that it is lower in price and better in quality.

Signed,

S. GOLDSTEIN AND NEPHEWS.	ANTON RICHTER.
FRED. RUBINSKY.	BREITFELD AND EVANS
PORGES BROTHERS.	(an English firm).
D. G. FISHEL AND SONS.	A. B. PRIZIBRAM.
LEOPOLD, DORMITZER, AND SONS.	F. PETROSS.

* The Elbe Colliery is in the Karbitz Basin.

Prague, June, 1861.

The reports of Mr. W. Refeen, the well-known English colliery agent, now resident in Bohemia, of Herr Kneisil, the eminent Saxon practical geologist, and of Herr Mühle, are appended:—

Teplitz, Sept. 28, 1861.—I know the coal field, the property of the Elbe Colliery Company, well, and have most carefully examined every part of it. The Vienna, Dresden, and Teplitz Railway runs through the property, and the permanent workings are not a quarter of a mile from the line; a tramroad or railroad can be laid down to the Mari as chein station, on an incline which would, with only the aid of a breaksman, enable the company to deliver the coal at the station, and the down or full wagons would draw up the empties. The property is in the drepest part of the Karbitz basin, and surrounded by collieries making very large returns, and adjoins the colliery worked by the French Railway Company. The coal is of excellent quality; the first seam, which lies at a depth varying from 20 to 60 fms., is 80 ft. thick. The coal can be put on the bank for 1s. per ton, and 1000 tons can be raised daily from a pair of shafts. I can unhesitatingly say this is the finest colliery I ever saw. WM. REFEEN, M.E.

Mariaschein, Sept. 30, 1861—This field is situated on the highest and most south-western part of the charming Aussix Teplitz Valley, two English miles distant from Teplitz, five miles from Aussig, and is bounded by the Government (Aerars), the Bohemia Mining Company's fields, and those of some private individuals; it possesses an extent which, if properly manipulated, is capable of giving from 30 to 35 gruben maassen; one such maassen contains 12,544 square fms., and shows altogether a surface room of 376,320 to 438,040 square fms. The most part of the coal field in question adjoins the Katastral districts of Modlan, Mariaschein, Graupen, and Soborten, and a cursory glance at any geological map will show that it lies in the very lap of the brown coal formation, in which no single interruption, either from eruptions or any other circumstance, under whatever name, is to be anticipated. The existence of the coal is perfectly certain, and is proved by the fact of the opening of the before-named neighbouring fields; and the thickness of the same is, in accordance with acknowledged proportions here, and all geological principles, to be estimated at an increase with the dip of the coal of from 11 to 14 fms., as by the outcrop of the layer at Modlan, Serbitz, &c., it has been found to be 8 fms. The area which the coal field in question encloses is crossed in all directions with good carriage-roads, and is everywhere easy of access; and besides this, by the Aussig Teplitz Railway, by which the coal trade is fully guaranteed to almost any extent; by this means, too, the great coal market of Aussig is easily reached, and from thence it is forwarded down the River Elbe to supply foreign demands, which demands increase yearly, and in winter, when the river is unnavigable, the northern rail is used instead. Respecting the quality of the brown coal of this field, it is perfectly notorious that this sort of compact coarse breaking coal is in its heating and other properties similar to the stone coal, and a higher price is always paid than for the other brown coal here; this advantage stipulates for itself that, in consequence of the great facility of transport, any quantity can be raised and transported in the shortest time, from its highly favourable situation in respect of the Elbe. No very large capital is required to open this field, because, to open it for reasonable working, it will pay in saleable material its own costs and leave a profit, as the necessary power to keep the water which will be at first required will not be of long continuance; as this field lies in the higher part of the coal basin, it will be drawn away by the lower workings.

WILHELM KNEISIL, Berg-Director.

Teplitz, Oct. 4, 1861.—The Elbe coal field is situated in the communes of Graupen, Serbitz, and Modlan, in the province of Leitmeritz, Bohemia, and forms a compact coal field, containing about 36 gruben maassen, or 451,584 square fathoms. The depth of the coal is from 20 to 60 fms. from surface, and is of the enormous thickness of 80 ft. The quality of the coal in the Karbitz basin, in which this colliery is situate, is too well known to need comment—its name is sufficient. To the north-east of this field lies the Rosenthal and Karbitz Collieries, where, at a depth of only 8 fms., the coal is 40 ft. thick, and it is a known fact that in depth the coal increases in thickness. To the south of this property His Royal Highness the Prince Ciary and other noblemen possess extensive collieries. To the east, the Dessau Credit Mobilier possess a very large complex of pits, with a thickness of 60 ft. of coal. To the north, this Terraine is bounded by the Imperial Royal Government reserved Terraine, which has been granted to the State Railway Company, who are at present sinking a shaft, and erecting a powerful pumping-engine in the deepest part of the basin, at a distance of 480 fms. from the Elbe engine-shafts; this will be of the greatest importance to the Elbe Colliery, as this engine will drain their pits. The value of this property is greatly increased by the circumstance that it lies on the Aussig-Teplitz Rail, which insures a perfectly regular market. This rail is being extended to join the Bavarian line, which will open up a very large additonal consumption, but the pits in work are unable to supply the present demand.

JOSEPH MUHLE, Berg-Beamter.

NORTH POOL COPPER MINING COMPANY.

To be incorporated under the statutes limiting shareholders' liability to the amount subscribed.

Capital £24,000, in 6000 shares of £4 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.

The remainder by quarterly instalments of 5s. per share, as required for working the mine, of which due notice will be given.

Directors to be chosen by shareholders at the first meeting.

BANKERS—Messrs. Bolithos, Sons, and Co., Penzance, Cornwall.
SOLICITOR—F. W. Snell, Esq., 1, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Cooper Brothers, and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, London.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. Thomas Faull, late manager of Linares and other home and foreign mines, now of Camborne, Cornwall.
ENGINEERS—Messrs. Mitchell and Jenkin, Redruth, Cornwall.
SECRETARY—J. S. Phillips, 12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
OFFICES,—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A grant to rework the extensive sett called North Pool, Illogan, Cornwall, has been obtained at £20 per annum minimum rent, and 1-18th maximum dues.

The geological position of North Pool is unsurpassed by any mine in the kingdom, being situated about ¼ a mile north of, and parallel to, the celebrated granite hill Carn Brea, around which six square miles have produced at least £6,000,000 sterling profits, by the comparatively small outlay of about £600,000, and more mineral wealth than has been returned by all the other mines of Devon and Cornwall by tenfold outlay.

It is a very extensive sett, Cook's Kitchen (and other mines) being only about one-fourth as long on the lodes, although it has been at work upwards of 200 years, and even now about to become a rich tin mine in depth.

Its immediate neighbours are, on the north and east, the Tolgueses; southward, Wheal Agar, East Pool, Carn Brea, and Tincroft; and westward, the Croftys, Setons, and North Roskear Mines.

North Pool has been worked once, but only to a very limited extent (£61,450 profits were made in eight years, at a cost of only £8180, in about 100 fms. long, and above the 80 fm. level), whereas several of the best mines of this district have been re-worked twice and thrice most profitably, to the depth of from 200 to 300 fms., and still continue very rich and promising, although much less so for the ground first wrought therein.

The promoters consider the old mine a good speculation in depth; but as at least 19-20ths of this lode in such a long sett is quite unexplored at a fair mineral depth, and moreover, four side lodes, almost entirely unworked, they confidently believe it to be an unusually valuable property, and eminently deserving attention and trial.

Two good engines—a 70-inch for pumping, and a 28-inch for winding and crushing—will be amply sufficient to work the engine and side lodes to a proper depth, and long before this capital is fairly expended good results will, in all probability, be attained.

Much work has been executed that will speed progress, such as roads, floors, and well-timbered shafts, at a cost of many thousands, which are immediately available for future operations; and the Hayle and Portreath Railway passing through the mine will greatly facilitate the transit of materials and minerals.

The limited liability has been adopted, as a guarantee of good faith to the large portion of the public who prefer it to the unlimited (and sometimes abused) Cost-book System; and to counteract the greatest evil of the former £24,000 is intentionally more than sufficient.

All money will be withdrawn from the bank by cheques signed by two or more directors and the secretary.

The promoters agree to accept 300 fully paid up shares (as a guarantee of their confidence), and 2s. 6d. per share cash, for the sett, and which shall clear all the preliminary expenses of incorporation, travelling, reporting, mapping, printing, law costs, advertising, and broker's commission, with grants and leases.

Reports with sections and plans of the sett and neighbouring mines were published in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 5, 1861, from which the most sceptical will see and allow its merits, and that no more has been stated than plain statistical facts will most amply verify.

Applications for prospectus and form of order for shares to be addressed to the secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

W. BOWDEN, Manager of Camborne Vean, and late agent at North Pool Mine.

Sept. 10, 1861.—I have been engaged in North Pool Mine upwards of eleven years, during which period it made £61,000 profit from the adit to the 72, having an almost continous bunch of copper ore for about 100 fms. in length. I should more particularly call the attention of those embarking in this speculation to the western part of this sett, on the engine and side lodes, which part was totally neglected by the late workers. The stratum and indications, as far as seen, are precisely similar to the old mine, where such large deposits of ore existed; and I, therefore, see no reason why you may not have as good a mine here as the old party had further east. This sett lies on the same run of lodes as the Tolgueses on the east and Setons on the west, and being in such a good locality is a speculation rarely to be met with. In conclusion, I may say that as only about 200 fms. long have been explored at a fair mining depth, and that as the sett is 900 fms. long, and contains five lodes, exceedingly little has been worked for this rich district, therefore it is highly probable that many other bunches of ore may be discovered, that will, I have no doubt, lead to large profits; and I can highly recommend it to the mining community.

J. DAW, Manager of Carn Brea Mines, &c.

Sept. 12, 1861.—I beg to hand you my report of North Pool Mine. This mine is situated in the parish of Illogan, and is bounded on the east by South Tolgus, which is on the same run of lodes, and has given great profit to the adventurers—on the west by North Crofty and Wheal Seton. The sett is very extensive, it being about 900 fms. long and 200 fms. wide, with four or five parallel lodes traversing its entire length. These are intersected by cross-courses and elvans, with patches of iron or greenstone. About 500 fms. east of the western boundary a shaft is sunk through the great north lode at 12 fms. below the surface, where it is large, and spotted throughout with copper ore. Looking at the situation of this mine, I consider it to be more than an ordinary speculation, having such a long piece of unexplored ground in this highly mineralised district, and on lodes which have been so productive in the mines to the east and west, so I think it well worthy the attention of capitalists.

J. VIVIAN, Manager of North Roskear, North Crofty, &c.

Sept. 11, 1861.—In reply to yours of yesterday, I am well acquainted with the district of North Pool Mine, and believe it to be a first-rate piece of mining ground.

W. PASCOE, Manager of South Frances, &c.

July 25, 1861.—In reply to your kind favour of the 22d inst., respecting the above mine, I beg to say that I know but little about the old workings, but I believe with you that there is an extensive piece of untried ground to the north and west of the old mine, which, in such a good locality, ought to be tried. I think you very fortunate to get the setts, and wish you every success in the undertaking.

W. H. Reynolds, Manager of Great Retallack, Wheal Unity, &c., of Messrs. Watson and Cuell's firm.

Sept. 3, 1861.—I am glad to find that you have secured the sett of North Pool Mine, and I know of no ground in the district lying idle that is so deserving of attention. It is an extensive sett, being about 900 fms. long by 200 fms. wide, and traversed by at least five lodes, some of which I suppose to be those of South and Old Tolgus on the east, and the Setons on the west. The most important feature, however, is that there is upwards of half a mile of unexplored ground between the late workings and the Seton Mines; and, judging from the general productiveness of these lodes, it is highly probable that in this ground valuable discoveries may be made. When we look at the very rich locality in which this mine is situated, and the immense returns made from so small a portion of the sett, it certainly does appear that the prospects of the speculation are unusually good.

G. RICKARD, Manager of Great Onslow Consols.

Sept. 26, 1861.—I have considered the feasibility of North Pool sett as a speculation for further working, and, taking into consideration the fact that very extensive and profitable mines have been, or are being, worked at both ends of the property, the recent richness of the mine itself, the rich locality, and great extent of unexplored ground in the sett, there do not appear to me any sound reasons why the unexplored portions of the engine lode, as well as any parallel lodes, may not prove profitably productive; and I consider if these lodes are properly worked there is a very fair chance of success.

M. EDWARDS, late Manager of Wheal Kitty, &c.

Sept. 3, 1861.—The extensive and valuable mining property of North Pool is situated in the parish of Illogan, and is closely surrounded on the south, east, and west by some of the most productive and profitable mines in Cornwall. These lodes, however, run the entire length of the sett, and as there is a large amount of unexplored ground in the western part of it I would strongly recommend you to commence operations there, open on the lodes, and give it a vigorous and spirited trial. For this purpose only a moderate amount of capital will be required, which, in my opinion, will not fail, if judiciously laid out, to make a lasting and profitable mine.

An early application should be made to secure shares, which are being rapidly taken up.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—

MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*

A valuable little book.—*Globe.*

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welshman.*

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipswich Express.*

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*

Original Correspondence.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and the Rev. Dr. CUMMING.

FIERY GLOBE, AND THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Sir,—I am glad to observe, by last week's *Mining Journal*, that Sir R. Murchison has noticed and repudiated the absurd statements alleged to have been made by him with reference to the interior of the earth and the gold formation of Australia, in the lecture delivered by Dr. Cumming at Manchester. I was perfectly satisfied when I read the lecture that the words used must have originated in a misapprehension, as I was convinced that so eminent a geologist as Sir R. Murchison would not have made the following assertions:—"That the centre of the earth was a burning cauldron, and that nobody but an ignoramus would dispute it." And that "the words of Job, 'Surely there is a vein for the silver'—'The earth hath dust of gold,' led Sir Roderick to predict gold in Australia!"

I am astonished at Dr. Cumming associating geological speculations (which are changing daily) with the inspired predictions of the prophets. The Rev. Dr. Cumming need not trouble himself about the *fire* required for the final end. The ocean, the air, and the clouds surrounding us can be transformed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, into fire. "The elements shall melt with fervent heat." "The cities of the plain" were not destroyed by volcanoes, but by "rain of brimstone and fire from heaven." Holy Writ informs us that all sublunary things came out of *water*, and not from fire: I would, therefore, advise Dr. Cumming to disregard geological assumptions, and be guided by the inspired records of Moses and the prophets, when he lectures again on the revelation and the coming days of the tribulation. Sir R. Murchison thus explains what he stated to the reverend gentleman:—

"In common with the majority of geologists, I inferred from the evidence of increase of temperature in deep shafts, and also from former and present outbursts of igneous matter, that the existence of a central *heat* could not, in my opinion, be denied. The words 'burning cauldron,' as used by the Doctor, are not mine."

Many eminent geologists, in England as well as on the Continent, are beginning to doubt the existence of internal *fire*, and question the correctness of the data on which the assumption of intense *heat* even has been founded. It does not follow as a matter of course because the temperature in certain mines gradually increases as we descend that this increase must necessarily continue indefinitely; and that the internal substances should be dissolved into a state of incandescense, or molten matter. On the contrary, the temperature may only increase to a certain depth, and then remain uniform throughout at the degree required to keep the crystalline base in a state of activity, to supply the wants of the animal and vegetable kingdoms to the end of time. Boiling water can never be forced into a state of incandescence. Although the term heat commonly implies the sensation which we experience on approaching a fire, yet heat is frequently produced without the aid of fire. A mixture of sulphuric acid and water will produce heat; and many semi-aqueous compounds are capable of generating this property to an intense degree, by means of chemical stimulants, in the absence of any fire. The flesh is kept warm by the circulation of the blood, but there is no fire in the body: the blood is never heated higher than fever heat. We need not entertain the awful supposition that our globe within is a "burning cauldron" to account for the few periodical volcanoes we see in different parts of the earth, which, as compared to the size of the globe, are but skin deep. These occasional superficial sparks and, as it were, terrestrial inflammatory principles, can be explained as satisfactorily as the production of the lightning.

The increase of temperature in different shafts is by no means uniform. I have found in several mines, and especially the gold mines of Marmato, a higher temperature at 150 fms. than at 250 fms. from the surface. The granites and porphyries, generally speaking, are colder at corresponding depths than the slates. In the torrid zone it is often colder underground at great depths than on the surface. It is colder in the limestone below than in the coal measures above. Whether hot or cold, the rocks are always found saturated and immersed, as it were, in water, as well as being surrounded by the ocean. In ascending from the level of the sea the heat gradually decreases, until it arrives at zero above the curve of congelation. In like manner the variation of temperature of the ocean decreases at a certain rate from the surface downwards to about 39°, at which it remains stationary. At the surface within the tropics the temperature varies from 80° to 85°.

At 240 fathoms deep it is reduced to			48°
At 386	"	"	43°
At 450	"	"	42°
At 509	"	"	41°
At 600	"	"	39°

The bottom of the deepest seas is never found below 38°. Were we to adopt the same principle of indefinite scale of variations in the subaerial and aerial elements as the igneous geologists adopt in drawing their conclusions, we should assume that the bottom of the ocean was a solid mass of ice, and that the clouds above must be composed of icicles. From observation and analogy, we have every reason to conclude that the internal temperature of our terra-aqueous globe does not continue to increase beyond a certain depth—probably, 2000 fms. from the level of the sea; and at that depth seldom higher than boiling water, excepting occasionally at points of disturbances, where chemical action may generate heat sufficient to fuse some substances, and thus cause temporary igneous effects, until the equilibrium of the elements in the compound be again restored to its normal and somewhat quiescent state. He that persists that the globe is a "burning cauldron," in opposition to the declaration of Moses, and our daily experience, must, at least, be a very presumptuous man.

With regard to the second paragraph, Sir R. Murchison says:—

"If not mis-reported, Dr. Cumming has, in the same lecture, completely misunderstood what I said to him on the subject of gold. . . . If he said that I was led to anticipate the discovery of gold in Australia by the words of Job, he is entirely in error. . . . In the year 1844, when fresh from the gold-bearing Ural Mountains, I had the opportunity of examining a large collection of the rocks from the meridional chain of Eastern Australia. . . . And I was so much struck by their resemblance to my Uralian rocks (also meridional chain), that I publicly expressed my surprise that no gold had yet been found in our distant colony."

These observations of Sir R. Murchison not only remove the false impression produced by Dr. Cumming's lecture, but also explain in a clear and satisfactory manner how Sir Roderick was led to infer that gold would be found in the drift of Australia. He was guided by the appearance of the *rock specimens*, and their being from a *meridional* chain. Although gold had already been found in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales since 1841, in small quantities here and there, and taken to Sydney, little notice was taken of it, for the want of the gold digging excitement. There were native gold-washers in California from time immemorial, but gold-washings being so common in almost all parts of the world where the edges of the crystalline rocks are left exposed to decomposition, they were as little noticed by the public as the South American gold regions. It was the arrival of the Yankees, and the sudden discovery of a rich deposit in cutting a drain, that caused the *excitement*,—this led to the extraordinary development of the gold diggings that followed in California. This excitement became universal, and the diggers trained therein became the explorers of Australia and other countries. Had it not been for this excitement the golden treasures of California and Australia might have been still undisturbed in the debris. There is an immense area of gold-bearing ground bordering the Amazon, especially to the south, in the primary slates of that region, which will never be developed without new excitement.

The general character of gold-bearing rocks had been described and published in the *Quarterly Mining Review* and in the *Mining Journal* since 1837, and even before that time, from long experience in the Brazils and New Granada of practical men of science. Nevertheless, Sir R. Murchison had the opportunity also of seeing the Ural gold formation in 1844, and was thereby able to form an opinion on the character of the rocks, and could, independently of the observations of others, infer that similar rocks in a meridional chain would produce gold.

I have been connected with gold mines and gold washings since 1833, and have surveyed and closely examined every variety of the gold-bearing rocks, as well as the rocks producing other metals. I only require to see correct descriptions and sections to predict the mere existence of gold in any part of the world. On my first return from South America, in 1842, I communicated my observations to some of the leading members of the Geological Society, and also published them in a series of papers in the *Mining Journal*, in my book on "Geology and Magnetism," and in several pamphlets, with illustrations. I explained therein the character of the gold-bearing rocks—the granites, porphyries, gneiss, argillaceous and chloritic schists; that they had a meridional bearing, and a structure more or less vertical; that they were composed of series of laminated bands; that gold was only found connected with the crystalline rocks, and never in the fossiliferous or compact sedimentary beds; that the rich superficial deposits were found principally under the debris in and on the edges of the primary slate, also in veins of pyrites and quartz. Hence, wherever such rocks can be found gold may be expected, but the *quantity* can only be determined by inspection of the district. I was engaged, in 1847, to survey the Isthmus of Panama, including Veraguas, for the New Granadian Government; and my papers on the gold-bearing rocks of America, including those then being discovered in California, were published in 1847, 1848, and 1849, and clearly indicated the character of all gold formations. On my arrival in Australia, in 1852, I found the gold-bearing rocks there precisely the same as those I had previously been acquainted with, described and illustrated in my work—viz., meridional bands of primary slate, quartz, &c, with a vertical structure; thus fully confirming what I had written since 1837 on the structure and composition of gold-bearing rocks. The east and west mountains, from the Australian Alps to the Grampians, in Victoria, are more productive than the eastern meridional chain. The *structure*, however, of all the gold-bearing rocks has a meridional bearing. Although this structure has a tendency to produce meridional chains, like the Andes, Sierra Nevada, in California, and the Ural, yet the chains or ridges do not always conform to the bearing of the internal structure.

In conclusion, I am happy to find that Sir Roderick has repudiated the idea of supposing that gold was only found as "dust in the earth," indicated by the quotation from Job. He has explained, in his able and very elaborate address to the Geological Section at the last meeting of the British Association—"That the productive quartzose veinstones, which are the chief matrix of gold (in Victoria) are *subordinate* to the lower Silurian rocks;" that is to say, that the gold belongs to the crystalline rocks, which are geologically below the fossiliferous beds, and is not associated with the trilobites in the Silurian, as some writers erroneously state. The gold-producing rocks are never overlaid by compact fossiliferous slates. It is to be hoped that clergymen, at least, will abstain from propagating erroneous geological assumptions, that are as contrary to the actual conditions of the earth as they are to their own ministerial teachings, and be guided by the actual facts founded on daily observations, made in almost every part of the world by practical men of science, which, when faithfully interpreted, physically demonstrate that the earth is neither "a burning cauldron," nor must it have been created before the time recorded, to produce the superficial covering of sedimentary rocks, and the organic remains disclosed by geology. Geology is not answerable for the current loose principles and fallacies of the day: these have originated from imaginative and perverse minds, and from imperfect knowledge and wrong deductions, which theories will, doubtless, vanish in time, like those of past ages.

Evan Hopkins, C.E., F.G.S.

Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, W., Nov. 4.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Sir,—The many boiler explosions that have occurred not only in this county, but also in many other places in the last twelve months, thereby causing considerable loss of life and property, should, I think, call loudly on all practical engineers and others to (if possible) devise some means, if not to prevent altogether such dreadful occurrences, to render them less frequent, and also, if possible, avert their destructive effects. Many things have been resorted to, but all failing to have the desired effect, to entirely prevent explosions. The first scheme, in my recollection, was that of a stone of considerable weight and size suspended in the boiler to a small rod of iron or copper, and also connected on the top of the boiler to a lever; this stone was balanced by a weight hung to the lever, and so nicely, that as the water sank or rose in the boiler the stone sank or rose with it, and regulated the feed as required, and which was shown by an indicator at the lever. This plan met the approval of many, and was continued in use many years where the water was good and low-pressure steam was used; but it was found when high steam came to be used, together with the unavoidable use of impure water from the mines, the friction of the small rod in the packing-box caused by corrosion, together with the very nice manner in which it was necessary to balance the stone, soon rendered it useless, and it was abandoned for some other plan. The next scheme was tried in the cylindrical, or Trevithick's boilers: this was having a lead plug fixed in the tube immediately over the fire, with the intention that if the water should get below the back of the tube the lead would melt, and give timely notice of danger; but this also failed to produce the desired effect, the high temperature required to melt the lead in that situation so weakening the boiler-plates that they would give way before the lead would melt. Glass gauges are good when the glass is of good quality and the water clear, but in our Cornish mines we are so frequently obliged to use muddy water that the glass tube soon gets soiled, causing the water to be almost invisible. The most modern plan is that of the steam-whistle, many of which have been tried, several by myself. Here also is a want of pure water, as corrosion very soon renders them useless.

Of the few I have tried, I think not one has held good above a month. Seeing that none of these things are safe, or do prevent explosions, we are left in the hands of the engineman, with his gauge-cocks, and if he neglects to pay proper attention to them there is no certainty of being safe for six hours. This being the case, it is, I think, necessary (as no doubt nine out of ten accidents are from the collapsing of the tubes) to have greater strength, to do which I would recommend having the plates not less than ½ in. thick, and have wrought-iron rings (say 5 on a tube), which may be 30 ft. long, placed at equal distances, and which should be T or angle-iron, as recommended by that eminent engineer, Mr. Fairbairn, and to be rivetted on to the outside of the tube; or have cast-iron rings, such as are just now brought into use at Great Wheal Busy, placed in the tube. No doubt that in a great majority of cases tubes collapse from the water getting below the back of the tube, when the plates become so much weakened by the high temperature to which they are subjected that a collapse is too often the result. Cases have occurred of one boiler taking water from a boiler placed alongside of it, unknown to the engineman, at least for some considerable time; and, when not discovered in time, to have caused terrible accidents. This takes place when there may be a leak in the stop feed-valve, and the equilibrium of pressure of steam destroyed when the engineman is clearing out one fire and increasing the fire in the boiler next to it, in order to keep up the steam to the working point. I would strongly recommend where there is more than one boiler to have the water line in each fixed exactly at the same level; and I think there is another matter of considerable importance—viz., that every boiler, so far as regards feed-water, should be perfectly independent of each other, and which I would do by having a pipe from the feed-pump to each boiler, and with a cock to each to open and shut as may be required, with, of course, a waste or safety-valve at the feed-pump to prevent accidents. This I do think highly important, and hope it will be attended to where there is more than one boiler. Anything that may lead to greater security, however insignificant, should, without hesitation, be attended to, in order, if possible, to prevent such terrific accidents as, I am sorry to say, have for the last year or two been sadly on the increase.

J. Sims.

Redruth, Nov, 6.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND VENTILATION.

Sir,—We have to deplore the awful loss of life occasioned by the explosion of hydrogen at Shevington, near Wigan. Now, Sir, by keeping up a discussion on this all-important subject, should it produce no real good upon all who have anything to do with the management of such undertakings, it must have the effect upon all concerned in the preservation of life that their actions are made known and scrutinised by a discerning community. There has been much said about ventilating by furnace, by waterfall, and fan: I will not enter into the merits of any of them further than to say, in my opinion, it is of little consequence any mode of ventilation, if it meets the requirements of the mine. We are often told by scientific men the vast amount of cubic feet of air per minute that passes through certain mines, such amount as is generally considered sufficient for safety; I should feel thankful to any scientific person or other, when measuring the current of air, and stating the same to be sufficient, if they could at the same time furnish us with the number of cubic feet of gas thrown out by any particular mine. The public, as well as the miner, might then judge for themselves whether it were safe or not. A little over 40 years ago, when the Davy lamp was in its infancy, we only used it to try the workings to find if sulphur did exist to such an extent as would render the working by candle unsafe: if so, the usual mode of ventilating was resorted to until it was rendered safe: and further, the miners of that date were more intelligent as regards the nature and danger of hydrogen; every man had to learn, to a certain extent, to judge by the indications of sulphur upon his candle, and risk his life upon his own judgment. I readily admit that there were more accidents by burning at this date, but by far fewer deaths, resulting from explosions. But as things are now changed, and everything respecting the workings of a coal mine are to be carried out scientifically, in most cases the naked candle is strictly prohibited; and I am afraid the Davy lamp is used for purposes of short ventilation. Men are allowed to work buried in thousands of cubic yards of hydrogen gas. Should anything in the shape of accident happen to only one single lamp, then there is a most scientific slaughter. In most cases the coroner's jury have to give their verdict upon the slender evidence of some person or persons just so far removed from the scene of the accident as to know very little about it, only that they themselves were safe. I will not insult any manager with pointing out what seems to me to be the sole cause of all this loss of life; but my opinion is, that so long as the greater portions of colliery workings are allowed to remain charged with an inflammable gas, with nothing safer than a frail gauze lamp, we may still look forward to a repetition of the same or greater loss of life than has yet been recorded. I hope this subject may be taken up by some one more qualified than myself.

Bedford-street, Hulme, Nov. 6. Timothy Cowsell.

COAL IN FLINTSHIRE.

Sir,—The Cannel lying below the Main coal in the Mold district has been worked at the Pant-y-Fawnog Colliery, near Mold, for six years; the 4-ft. coal, lying there 24 yards below the Cannel, has also been worked for two years. Although this formation is the lower, I see no reason why other coals should not be found in depth; and this is now in a fair way for being proved.—*Mold, Nov.* 6. Thomas L. Cottingham.

GUN METAL.

Sir,—In Mr. Fairbairn's report on the tensile strength of our gun metal, the Old Park iron is mentioned as one of the irons I employed for our gun metal. This was iron from the Old Park Works, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, and not from the Old Park Works at Shiffnal, Shropshire. Please insert this, to prevent any misapprehension. R. Mushet.

Coleford, Nov. 5.

PRACTICAL MINING—JIGGING-MACHINES.

Sir,—The introduction of Mr. J. Hunt's jigging-machine seems to have opened the eyes of Cornish miners to the great loss of effect occasioned by the downward rush of the water through the sieve in the old process of jigging, whether by hand or by the machinery previously in use, on which, no doubt, Mr. Hunt's is a great improvement, unless, as "Anti-Patent" states, Mr. Petherick adopted the same principle in 1832. Perhaps some one will kindly state whether the principle is carried out in Petherick's machines at Fowey Consols or not, as I think it might decide who first introduced it. There is still, however, a great loss of effect and time in the return stroke, which neither Petherick's nor Hunt's machine can overcome. In the process of jigging, separation of the ores takes place when all the particles of ore and waste are rendered buoyant by the upward force of the water, whatever be the means of obtaining that force, as in this state the lighter matters rise faster than the heavier, which gradually find their way to the bottom. This principle gives the superiority to Petherick's improvement and to Hunt's machine, and being thus established it is very easy to understand that a machine in which this upward force of the water is rendered constant would be as much superior to either of the above-named machines as they are to those previously employed. Such a machine is advertised in the Journal of Saturday last, and is the invention of the late Mr. Mackworth. In Mackworth's patent coal-washer or purifier, the upward force of the water is produced by a rotary-pump, and can be adjusted to suit the specific gravity of any ores, the force itself being overcome by the gravity of the heavier particles, which thus sink to the bottom, while it in turn overcomes the gravity of the lighter matters, and forces them upward to the top, where they are removed by a self-acting rotary scraper. I believe the inventor incurred some trouble and expense in endeavouring to obtain a trial of his machine in Cornwall, but do not think he was successful. I have no wish to undervalue Mr. Hunt's invention, but thinking, as I do, that Mr. Mackworth's is much superior, I have taken this opportunity of calling the attention of the mining public to it, my only object being the introduction of a really useful machine. W. Rickard.

Academy, 4, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, Nov. 6.

CORNISH SYSTEM OF MINING.

Sir,—I beg to express my thanks to "A. B." of Bristol, for giving us, in last week's Journal, the cost of "raising coal and iron from a depth of about 110 fathoms:" he states it to be not above 4d. per ton. Having this data, we may now, I hope, discuss the merits of the "coal and iron method of winding," and compare the result with the Cornish system. But before this can be fully understood here we must know the *price of coals used by* "A. B." The price of rope, hemp, tallow, and oil will, I presume, be found nearly the same in the North as in this county. "A. B." will also much oblige by informing us if the 4d. per ton in his estimate (as the 7d. in mine does for the same depth) include the cost of coals at 16s. 6d. per ton, oil, tallow, hemp, or patent packing for the piston, &c., ropes, kibbles, or skips; timber for repairing shafts and skip-roads, enginemen's wagers, lander's wages, and the cost of filling the kibbles or skips. If "A. B." will furnish us with the cost per ton for 100 fathoms deep of winding coals and iron, including all these items, and the cost he estimates his coals at per ton, we will allow him to enjoy his opinion of the Cornish mine agents until we accept his invitation, and pay him a personal visit at Bedminster, or some other mine. I would just remark, however, that we do not sympathise with those correspondents named by that gentleman, who make a difference between a ton of coals and a ton of copper or tin ore. I am not aware that such questions have agitated the Cornish mind since the old dames who taught our children a century ago have been removed from their office of teaching the young idea how to shoot. We have long since given up all distinction between a ton of coals or iron ore and a ton of tin or any ore, and hope, if we cannot at present, shortly to wind up the latter as cheap as the former.—*Pool, Nov.* 6. J. Tonkin.

HOW NATIVE GOLD WAS FORMED IN THE EARTH.

Sir,—Native oxide of gold, or, more naturally speaking, *outside* of gold, may be found in many localities invisibly associated with certain earths, caused by abrading the pure metal in cycles gone by, when the debris and nuggets were undergoing a period of agitation from the combined effects of electric phenomena, rending the *outer* crust of this globe into such convulsive throes that the surface liquids could find no rest till this planet had endured the attritional effects of the raging elements ere man could live upon it in quietude. The mechanical action of incessant breakers rushing over and against earthy matters for many eras would be similar to placing a few grains of pure gold among a few pounds of sharp stones, supersaturated with liquids, and shaken together for a long period, so that the *soft* metal would eventually get visibly diminished, while the earths would get invisibly richer in auriferous deposits. Then, as even the smallest film of pure gold, wherever last deposited, must remain in some form or other until reconverted by chemical means, whether one or a million years after mechanical attrition separated the golden surfaces to infinitesimal dispersion, this source of native gold abounds mostly in those areas where the top soil has accumulated in their present locality by the force of rushing currents, and carrying there the disintegration of auriferous rocks, and never in primitive crystallised stones; consequently wherever visible grains of gold are found in *secondary* strata or alluvial soils, such nuggets will generally show *water-worn* appearances; therefore the abraded portion must remain in some natural association, either in the form of yellow, brown, or purple oxides, or what not, from which it is capable of being reconverted to its original density by scientific appliances. Nevertheless, after having had practical observations amidst the gold-bearing fields of California, Australia, &c., the conclusion is that, although certain mountains in Great Britain show every geological conformation to many auriferous areas abroad, the valleys I have yet seen in North Wales do not give out very promising indications of any great alluvial deposits ever being discovered to contain the *yellow* essential, since so few Welsh mounds show any great secondary disruption by volcanic action, torrential abrasion, or atmospheric decomposition; therefore, although I firmly believe gold might be found in Wales to equalise the national debt in England, yet it can only be realised in quantities by scientific applications systematically put into operation by spirited people. Hence, as a hint to future gold companies, I would advise them to be guided by the opinions and customs of practical observers, rather than by the theoretical dictum of interested speculators. Any sensible person, after having properly worked for a few years at any known gold diggings, would do more in procuring the precious metal from natural sources than a score of learned writers, unless such can show the most efficacious means to extract gold from *various* earths. Unless such is done man has more to learn to economically procure solid golden *eggs* from masses of dirt than any *goose* has yet published, or probably ever will

while the Patent Laws of Great Britain give discoverers no absolute protection to the ripe fruits their wits mature. G. F. GOBLE.

North Wales.

MINING IN SPAIN—THE BEARIZ MINES.

SIR,—You are, perhaps, aware that on several occasions I could not but heartily agree with some of the views of your correspondent, Mr. N. Ennor; and I regret, hence the more, that I had not yet reached Spain at the time of Mr. Ennor's passing visit to the Beariz Mines, as I would have enabled him to obtain a *true* insight into the decomposed stanniferous rock-bands, and the harder lodes associated therewith; such an insight as I trust would have prevented him from putting forth the ill-matured statements appearing in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 12. I suppose Mr. Ennor was not admitted to see the mines, because the original (Spanish) proprietor, anxious to secure to himself (or, perhaps, I should rather say, for my constituents, to whom he had just leased his mines), all the valuable deposits of the district, had given instructions not to admit any stranger who had not a written permission. But, having obtained even a mere distant view of the works, an old hand like Mr. Ennor ought to have known that he was treading on highly interesting ground; and the author of "The Geological Formation of the Earth" ought to have seen at a glance that it was a formation by no means to be judged rashly, nor by local experience alone either. It is, indeed, a pity that Mr. Ennor was not able to examine those places more closely, and to wash (say) a shovelful of stuff from each of the abandoned diggings; because then he would, without the least doubt, have found that those places had been abandoned, not because they were too poor, nor on account of water coming in, but some because, owing to the rude and stupid way of working them, they threatened to, and many did, fall in; and others, because they did get too dark for being wrought without the aid of artificial light, and *that* (artificial light) the poor "Ventureros," who get no wages whatever, but were paid according to the quantity of clean tin ore they could bring to the (Spanish) proprietors, could not afford the means to employ; but as there was an immense extent of tin-bearing ground to be met with, they preferred to pitch work somewhere else. But the most ludicrous mistakes Mr. Ennor appears to have made with respect to Spanish manners and customs. The female tin-streamers at Beariz, with their straw cloaks, he mistook for Scotch Highlanders, although, from historical associations, he ought to have taken them rather for ancient Phœnicians or Romans, &c. However, although I am half inclined to think that, with respect to Spanish manners and customs, Mr. Ennor's diary would prove a very valuable acquisition to any humoristic novel writer, still I must assure him, in conclusion, that I entertain, nevertheless, a sincere respect for his great experience and practical knowledge, shown to best advantage in matters which he has taken time to consider, and where he does not appear like a Jupiter, riding on clouds of black anger, and hurling thunderbolts of abuse. G. J. G.

Beariz, Oct. 23.

P.S.—As soon as I get some time at my disposal, I shall probably send you a detailed description of the geological features and phenomena observable in connection with the tin, wolfram, &c., deposits, above alluded to.

[We are glad to find that our able and respected correspondent, Mr. Gustav Julius Gunther, has lately gone to Spain to lay out and open up these mines, and to superintend operations there for a time. Mr. Gunther arrived at Beariz on October 3, and has since been engaged, with some good experienced men in their several departments, sent out from Cornwall, to lead the natives in prosecuting the works. We insert the foregoing letter from Mr. Gunther, as a reply to a communication from Mr. Nicholas Ennor, which appeared in the Journal of Oct. 12, and from which it seemed that he had been passing through the district where these mines are situated, in Sept. last, and had been disappointed in not getting free access to them.]

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH—No. VI.

SIR,—It will be seen by a section of the globe that these lodes form a series of network that must not be interrupted by volcanic eruptions. If we look at the theorists' sections of coal faults and upthrows, they will be found generally to upset their own theory. See how beautifully the upthrows and downthrows are acted on! They are wedge-like pieces apparently opposed to each other, and not a particle of coal disturbed. If these sections were cut up, and replaced so that the seams would correspond, there would be found a large deficiency in the beds that would require to be made up; in fact, no part would correspond. A glance at the hills over flat coal beds will prove it is not volcanic, but that all is working up and down between the north and south faults, the majority of them pointing to a wedge downward, without a fulerum, or moving power, to lift them. I shall further explain this subject in my diagrams on upthrows and downthrows. I will now direct attention to ore deposits in lodes, my conviction being that ore (like all in nature) is growing and decaying, much of it in such a mysterious manner as to be beyond the power of man to comprehend; but that ores do propagate and grow I ever shall contend, seeing that minute particles of lead, copper, and tin may be found in lodes, and near at hand a mass of thousands of tons may be seen growing, with the different divisions of substances distinctly formed. Ore is like corn growing in a field, and everything else; it requires nutrition, consequently congenial strata of rock are necessary to force it to perfection. Oxygen, too, is necessary to its vitality, without which it cannot thrive; therefore I hold to be absurd the idea of ore forming in the lower formation of the earth, lower than where oxygen can be proved to exist.

In my last I described my views on north and south lodes; I now purpose treating on the east and west, or rather lodes bearing within 40° or 50° of east and west, not many being found due east (that is magnetic east), or at right angles to magnetic north. Before entering on this description, I would remark that every man in studying the law of lodes practically should first direct his attention to their angle of dip or inclination, endeavouring in his mind to dissect, or to anatomise, such lodes to the extreme depth that practical men have descended. Surely he might then venture an opinion as to their dip for a mile further; then, if he figures for himself all these lodes, he will have dissected the earth to this extent, and obtained the true laws—when he, with authority less assuming than that of theorists, can carry his lines of lodes through the earth. The theorist describes to us the thickness of the earth's crust, and the internally existing fire; but the cleverest of them has never attempted to anatomise them, leaving only the skeleton lines of lodes. If they had, they would long since have discovered that hills are not upheaves from the agency of interior fire. Lodes could not have existed under such a law. My opinion upon this point, based on long practical experience and much consideration, I am not disposed to concede hastily, but shall test my arguments by proofs and diagrams, occasionally using those of the theorists to refute themselves.

What I term east and west lodes are only V-pieces between the north and south lodes, and never continue for a long distance in lineal lines. Such lodes being at right angles to or crossing the axis of the earth, cannot be expected to extend far into it, as the mass of north and south lodes, in passing by and protecting the axis, must unbottom them. Anyone dissecting (as I term it) the globe will readily discover that such is the case; in fact, they appear to be conductors from one north and south lode to another, thereby supplying the stratification with nutriment for the support of animal and vegetable life on the earth's surface. These east and west lodes are of various kinds, dipping north and south at almost every angle. Practical miners are aware that in mines containing many lodes there are often three or four of them producing copper, and that they are all of nearly the same character, notwithstanding they may appear to have a different underlie. I believe these lodes to have been of the same origin, but on nearing the earth's surface they disperse in various directions, as the veins in man, or the tree that branches. Before attaining the depth of our mines, we often hear of lodes changing their underlie, or coming together; these are only offshoots from the same lode. When two lodes meet that are not of the same stock, they may keep together for a few fathoms, but will ultimately pass through each other and part company. It is these intersections of lodes that are most productive in ore, evidently possessing some secret influence in aiding each other in its production at these junctions. In the same mine there may be found another class of lodes—I may say producing *tin*. The before-mentioned lodes may have yielded tin, but are not what the miner would term tin lodes; tin and copper lodes in the same mine being to the practical miner as different as to the carpenter would be the oak and ash trees. Tin lodes are generally of a different dip to copper lodes, in the same mine, and when in contact with the copper lode generally produce copper, but on separation they are found in nearly every case to assume their original character. These lodes have also their offshoots or branches near the surface, much as the copper lodes have, that are constantly falling into the main lode in depth and producing tin. These are facts with which theorists are wholly unacquainted. It is the delight of practical men to see split up lodes in a mine converging towards each other, it being all but a certainty to prove a productive mine; whilst, on the contrary, should they happen to hit on the good portion of the lode first, and in working on it find it split up and diverging, it becomes unproductive at once. Witness the Devon Consols, further west; it was nothing more than the splitting of this lode and its coming together again that produced the ore; and had it remained in one continuous compact lode I question whether one-tenth of the ore would have been found. I invariably find that it is the converging point of lodes that produces the greatest quantity of ore.

A great deal has been said as to the bearing of lodes for producing ore; this holds good only in certain districts—for instance, Devon and Cornish copper is mostly found in lodes bearing south of east. Lodes running north of east have produced large quantities of ore, but it is out of place. The lode is intersected by something which caused the ore to form there. When the lodes have cleared these intersections, I never yet found one of them to continue productive. I have seen four or five lodes in a copper mine all comparatively poor, whilst one, bearing a few degrees more southerly, has collected three-fourths of the ore. These are facts not easily accounted for. Again, three-fourths of the lead produced in Devon and Cornwall is from lodes bearing east of north; but when we get into the lime formations of Somerset the lead is found in lodes bearing west of north and east of south, being more in conformity with the Cornish copper-bearing lodes. Nearly all the lead-bearing lodes of other districts that I have seen are those of Somerset, proving that no general law can be laid down, and that the first thing a man should do on entering a new district is to spend a week in examining its most productive mines, ascertaining the direction of ore-bearing lodes, the stratifications in which the bulk of the ore is found, if the lodes are single and continuous or converging. On ascertaining this he may survey his mine, and report on it with some degree of accuracy.

I shall next describe the elvan lodes, which are generally large, having about an east and west direction, often bearing a little north of east, causing them to cross the copper and tin lodes, the effect of which is in nearly every case good; I am of opinion that even in Cornwall these lodes do not get the attention they deserve. Although they produce but little mineral themselves (a little tin occasionally), they play an important part, and produce good effects, when in contact with other lodes, as is well known to practical men. They are represented by theorists to be offshoots of granite; by many practical men even they are considered to be decomposed granite, with all of which I am disposed to differ, finding these lodes are not of the same compound, being chiefly silica, mica, and lime, with very little felspar. They cross every rock, even the stupendous masses of granite, and were they, as represented, offshoots of granite, it might reasonably be expected that their course would end when in contact with it. But no, it continues through the mass, and again into the adjoining rock. Granite, I may mention, contains but little lime, whereas these courses partake of it very largely, together with fluoric acid.

Having expressed my views on three kinds of lodes, I will now attempt a description of their origin and utility. First, they are the conductors of the earth, without which it could not be maintained for an hour. As veins are formed in the young child for its support, so with the earth are these veins, as it were, its very existence. As the child grows so are its veins proportionately expanded to its wants; with the earth it is the same, and whatever new layer may be formed, the veins are certain to make their way through: there seems to be no barrier to their onward progress. Man may maim or wound them in his search for minerals, or for any other object, but they no longer prosper—they wither. Why? Because the system is deranged, the circulation impeded, or directed into other channels. It is the circulation of gases and fluids in these lodes or veins, as I term them, combining in their course substances that form seed for growing, or otherwise a combination of substances attracted to a point from affinity forming ore. As silica is considered the principal composition of the interior of the earth, the lodes (of which I believe the north and south to extend to the earth's axis or poles) will naturally become charged with that substance—hence the ore often called quartz veins.

NICHOLAS ENNOR.

GOLD IN WALES—THE CLOGAU GOLD MINE.

SIR,—Having to survey districts in the neighbourhood of Dolgelly, I thought it a favourable opportunity for a trip to the far-famed Gold Mine of Clogau. At Dolgelly I was informed the proprietor solicited inspection by all parties feeling an interest in the undertaking, and that he (Mr. Williams) would be on the mine on Thursday last for the purpose of entertaining visitors with its productions and prospects. From Dolgelly to the mine being a pleasant drive, I posted down in the morning at about half-past nine o'clock; on nearing which I became a careful scrutiniser of the rocks by the way, and on my arrival found all hands busily engaged in constructing barricades. The principal of the amalgamators, standing in advance of his men, beckoned me to stand, that I was near enough; however, nothing daunted, I continued onward to an interview. My business explained proved no avail; his orders had been peremptory to obstruct the bridge and all thoroughfares leading to the works, to the exclusion of visitors, and that no one should go over it. I asked him to allow an examination of the rock, to ascertain if it corresponded with that in which I had found gold in Spain and Portugal. No; the property and all the roads leading thereto were private, and no one should inspect it, unless in the company of Mr. M——, or by his order. I then returned to the inn, where, on ascertaining the roads to be public and not private property, I resolved on another attempt; and on making a detour of some three miles I found myself on the southern or western hill; there, like the carrier pigeon, I continued diminishing my circuit, intercepting on my way several places where attempts had been made to mine for copper, when I at length came on this wonderful El Dorado,—a mound about 80 yards long, above which projects a lode from 2 to 4 ft. high, similar to a built wall. This lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, bearing about 20° north of east, and in places impregnated with copper, for which at the western end it showed remarkably well. Had it lain to the south of east, I should consider it a likely lode for producing copper. At a point a few yards beyond the western end a shallow level is driven, at the depth of 8 or 10 yards, which will soon hole out on the east side. In the back of this level, immediately under where the lode shows copper at surface, a pipe of gold was found, which is now worked away. Under this a winze is sunk through to a level about 15 yards deeper, in which I found a gate had recently been fixed about 10 fms. in, but as yet no more gold has been found; no doubt a portion of the pipe yet remains below the level. After carefully surveying this place, I again made my way to the bridge, to ascertain if Mr. Williams had arrived; the principal amalgamator then informing me that he was not expected on that day, on which I presented my card, informing him that I had inspected the mine, and intended reporting on it. On hearing this he became exceedingly angry, intimating as much as I should be taken up.

On my return to the inn I found my name had been ascertained, and I there found plenty of bal sellers (some of them workmen in said mine); from these I gleaned all the information I required, convincing me that all the copper lodes for ten miles round are over a deposit of copper. The outcrop has a small pipe containing good gold, but some of it only from 6 in. to 1 ft. long, and, like all other gold deposits, die out in depth. The fact is, such gold mines will not bear inspection by practical men.

Nov. 6. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

N.B. I may state the rock about these gold-bearing lodes to be hornblende-slate, highly charged with sulphur, iron, and quartz.

THE ILLOGAN MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—There was something like pleasure in reading the communication of your able correspondent of Oct. 26 ("A Miner"), in his description of the mines, idle and working, in the parishes of Illogan, Camborne, Redruth, &c.; but I should have been more pleased if, instead of poetising either Druid or Greek, which at the best is imagination, he had led us to some locality, and there pointed out the probable value of mining speculation which happens to be idle,—some sett where he thought the adventurer would be remunerated and the miner employed. This is the legitimate use of his graphic pen; and the province which the intellect of Cornishmen should be employed is in exerting itself to obtain the most truthful information, and reporting it equally so, not only from agents of note, but from miners of respectability, for many there are to be found.

He introduced NORTH POOL MINE to our notice; and I should have been very glad if he had given us some idea of that sett, which, as a private individual, I am interested in. The omission on his part has induced me to offer a few remarks on this piece of valuable mining ground. The "knocking-up" of this mine was to every one a perfect enigma, except to those who were concerned in it; having made upwards of 60,000*l.* profit on one lode by exploring a piece of ground the extreme length of which was only 200 fms., and about a little more than 100 fms. deep, although the sett was 900 fms. long on the course of the lodes. But it is no less startling than true that mines of this sort are often stopped by divisions in the council, and frequently valuable mining properties have been destroyed and the adventurers victimised by these party feelings. I am not prepared to say that this was exactly the case in question, but if reports be true it bears some similarity to it; and from all that can be gathered from the reports of agents and the information of miners, this sett unquestionably presents one of the best speculations for the safe investment of capital which can be found idle in the locality, because it is parallel to, and east and west of, some of the richest mines in Cornwall, and within its boundary four lodes are included, running the whole length of it (900 fms.), three of which are undeveloped, and these are intersected by cross-courses, the value of which in mining operations are well known, both as to enhancing the value of the lodes at and near the points of intersection, and for easy cross-cutting to parallel lodes. Again, although the bottom of the mine may not be rich for copper, yet the precedents of the neighbourhood may allow us to presume that a change has taken place in the composition of the lode, for there is scarcely a mine in this locality where a good and valuable deposit of copper ores have been found but valuable deposits of tin are also found beneath them; therefore I see no reason why this mine may not become as valuable for tin as Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, and other mines. Another and very important feature is that this sett is 900 fms. long; 200 fms. have been developed on one lode only, and I see no reason why the remaining 700 fms. do not deserve a trial, being possessed of all those important features which characterised the explored part. I am only too proud to hear that parties in London are actively employed in forming a company to re-work this valuable mining property, believing that, "through evil and good report," North Pool is destined to take its former stand in the market, and its proud position amongst the dividend-paying mines.—*Nov.* 6. CORNISH MINER.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

SIR,—I am fully aware that those who are acquainted with Capt. Jas. Richards, and have had opportunities of witnessing his ability as a mining manager, would consider any defence of him by me quite superfluous. But of late there have been some remarks respecting the management of this mine, which to those unacquainted with the true state of the case might be considered unfavourable to the gentleman named. Having inspected this mine on several occasions, and lastly on Oct. 28, I can bear testimony to the excellent miner-like way in which the works have been carried out; and this applies particularly to the bold and determined way in which the several cross-cuts have been put out north and south, to prove fully the various lodes in the sett. And while such works are very expensive, they are absolutely necessary to the proper development of the property. I apologise for intruding so far on your valuable space; but having had upwards of twenty years' experience as a mining agent, and, therefore, might have credit for some little knowledge in such matters, I am willing to bear my humble testimony in defence of Capt. Jas. Richards, or any other man who may be censured without a just cause.—*Plymouth, Nov.* 6. RICHARD WILLIAMS.

THE NORTH HAFOD SILVER-LEAD MINE.

SIR,—The objections raised by me to Capt. Matthew Francis's plan of the Frongoch mining district do not seem to be clearly understood, for your correspondents in referring to them misinterpret my meaning. I shall not re-state them at present, in the hope that the *ulterior questions* suggested by one of your correspondents a fortnight ago will receive some attention from practical miners who are acquainted with the Cardiganshire mining district. In the course of the discussion, which I am sure could be made profitable to all who are interested in mining, an opportunity will, no doubt, present itself for an expression of the views I entertain on the subject. In the meantime, it should not be asserted that I have uttered any opinion whatever on the North Hafod Mine; indeed, I have taken special care not to do so. At present, all I object to are the plan and some paragraphs relating to it in the prospectus. The rest will come in due time. I send this note merely by way of explanation.—*Carmarthen, Nov.* 5. C. T.

On Saturday last the ship *Belle Creole*, now lying in the Commercial Dock, was the scene of an elegant entertainment, in honour of a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gibson, who, in 1856, were among the passengers who sailed with Capt. Amsbury from Havre to New York. The *dejeuner*, which was of a most sumptuous description, was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies; the chair was ably occupied by Capt. Amsbury, who was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gibson, the whole of the proceedings being enlivened by an efficient band. The loyal toasts, including the "President of the United States," having been drunk with the usual honours, the "Health of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gibson" was given in the most graceful terms, Capt. Amsbury remarking that, after an absence of five years, in again meeting Mr. and Mrs. Gibson—two of the best passengers with whom he had ever sailed—he experienced a pleasure and a satisfaction that words would fail to describe, and he sincerely trusted that the friendship which had thus been renewed would be perpetuated. Mr. Gibson, in eloquent terms, responded to the toast, and after passing a high eulogium upon Capt. Amsbury, thanked the company for the cordial manner in which both his own and Mrs. Gibson's health had been proposed, and for the unanimous cordiality with which it had been received. He concluded his remarks by alluding to the present disturbed state of the United States, and resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic acclamations, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero comes." After the *dejeuner* dancing was commenced, which was kept up in a most spirited manner till midnight, when the company separated, expressing themselves highly gratified with the object for which the entertainment had been given, no less than with the satisfactory and efficient manner in which it was carried out. Yesterday the *Belle Creole* was again the scene of a similar gathering, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson giving another *dejeuner* in return for the magnificent entertainment they received from Capt. Amsbury, which also passed off with satisfaction to all present.

PUBLIC RECOGNITIONS OF MERIT.—The Lamorna granite monument to the late Mr. Darke, which has been erected in Penzance Cemetery, from the design of Mr. John Matthews, has been formally handed over to the public by the memorial committee. The monument rises 18 ft. from a solid granite foundation, which is 9 ft. square, and protected by a neat gothic iron railing. Above a moulded base of 4½ ft. square is the sub-base, with its five quatrefoil traceries on each side, and on this a moulded and panelled pedestal, 4 ft. high, with buttresses at the corners. The eastern panel is filled with a brass, whose raised characters give us these words:—"This monument is erected by more than one thousand subscribers to the memory of Thomas Darke, Esq., solicitor of this town, as a testimony of respect for his public character as well as for the virtues of his private life. Died April 2, 1857, aged 44." From the pedestal rises a Gothic spire, supported by carved corbels at the corners, the spire crocketted with carved finials.—A meeting has been held at Falmouth for deciding upon the steps to be taken with a view to present a testimonial in the form of a piece of plate to Mr. T. H. Tilley, for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the Falmouth Docks. A subscription list has been opened.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been remarkably heavy throughout the week, and the *bona fide* transactions appear to have been very limited. The "bulling" and "bearing" system, or buying and selling for the "account," has been the chief business of the week. That a change will shortly take place is very probable, as the dulness cannot be much heavier. The metal market, plenitude of money, and the general prosperity of the mines, are all in favour of the change. The amount of dividends declared from the profits of British Mines during the month of October is given at 33,954*l.* 5*s.* Ireland contributed 10,000*l.*, Wales 1770*l.* 5*s.*, and the Cornish mines the balance.

WHEAL SETON shares have been largely dealt in during the week; on Wednesday they receded, but have since recovered, maintaining the late advance.——EAST CARN BREA and SOUTH CARN BREA shares have shown a little more firmness; a great many transactions have taken place, especially in the former.——HINGSTON DOWN shares have been in good demand, and several transactions have taken place at an improved price.——SORTRIDGE shares have been in request, and changed hands at higher rates.——WHEAL ARTHUR and LADY BERTHA shares have been more in demand; the latter at slightly improved prices.——NORTH ROBERT shares have been freely dealt in, arising, no doubt, from the improved prospects.——EAST CARADON shares have been largely dealt in, and prices have fluctuated, but are now much better.——MARKE VALLEY shares are quoted lower, although transactions have taken place at higher rates.——WEST CARADON shares have been more freely dealt in, at slightly improved prices.——MARY ANN and TRELAWNY shares have been more in demand, and several changed hands.——LUDCOTT shares have found buyers at minimum prices.——WEST SHARP TOR shares are being enquired for, but are remarkably scarce.——NORTH DOWNS shares have been freely enquired for, and show an improving tendency.——ST. DAY UNITED shares have slightly moved.——NEW TRELEIGH shares are very flat.——GREAT RETALLACK and CARN CAMBORNE shares have not realised the quoted prices, although several transactions have been effected.——UNITY and WHEAL UNION shares have been in request at minimum rates.——There has been a fair enquiry for several of the leading tin mines in the West. PROVIDENCE shares have been dealt in at an advance.——WHEAL GRYLLS and WENDRON CONSOLS shares are also in request.——ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED shares are being more enquired for, in consequence of a reported improvement.

GREAT TREGUNE: Since closing my remarks, I have received a copy of a special report on this mine, which will be found in another column. The authority, the general prospects, as well as geological position, are strong recommendations in its favour.

ST. JUST UNITED: A prospectus for working this mine is before the public. The capital is limited to 15,000*l.*, in 15,000 shares of 1*l.* each, 5*s.* on application, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on allotment; the remaining 12*s.* 6*d.* per share to be raised by calls of 2*s.* 6*d.*, if required, at intervals of not less than three months. The geological position of the property, the highly mineralised character of the ground, and its contiguity to some of the best dividend-paying mines in the county, are attributes sufficient to encourage the most sceptical; whilst the elaborate and talented report of Capt. Matthew Francis would lend one on to the actual belief in "things unseen." According to the graphic account presented, the mine was formerly worked to the 62 fm. level, and immense quantities of tin returned, and at a period when tin was not half the price it is at present. The sett is extensive, situated on the cliff, with 400 fms. eastward, and unlimited under the sea. The stratum is granite, highly congenial for tin, and as the lodes extend west the ground changes to killas, from whence large quantities of copper may be anticipated, from the nature of the ground and character of the lodes, consequently we may look upon the mine as a very valuable piece of mining property. It is stated that a large number of shares are already taken; and from the well-known ability and experience of the managing agent (Capt. J. Carthew), whose services are likely to be, if not, engaged, great results are expected.

EAST CARADON: The 60 east, on the caunter lode, is worth from 45*l.* to 50*l.*, and west 25*l.* per fathom; the 50 east is worth 35*l.* The other places are without any change. The 50 east continues as large as before, but carries rather more gossan than for some time past, which is considered a very favourable feature for the next level. Since last noticed the ends fell off, but have resumed their present value. The frequent changes which have taken place afford an excellent opportunity for the "bears," by the feasibility of their remarks, to wheedle nervous holders out of their shares at lower rates than can be obtained from other sources. But the fact that the keenest sight and the most experienced miner cannot see further than the end driving, then it becomes the grossest piece of credulity to suppose that any one wholly ignorant of mining can foretell the result of a fathom of ground. If so, they would secure to themselves that advantage which is so generously and gratuitously offered to the public. It is very irksome and annoying for agents to be necessitated, in numerous instances, to give weekly reports, for at the time they have to write it frequently happens that the ends are less productive, and even poor, whilst the very next core will put a far different aspect on their appearances. The changes which have taken place in the value of the lode is not very remarkable, however convenient, when it is considered that the shares in this mine have been more extensively dealt in than any other in the market, and have, consequently, been "beared" to a large amount. To enable those who will act so imprudently to obtain information, they employ agents to inspect every week, and as many as eight and nine have been known to go underground on the day allowed. Should any less favourable feature be observed in the character of the lode, then the wits of the "bears" are employed to ferret out fidgetty shareholders, who are informed—"This is as I predicted—sell." But, fortunately, the holders in East Caradon are generally firm, having purchased for permanent investment, and are likely to be benefitted for years to come.

At CARADON CONSOLS the prospects are considered favourable, not from any important or valuable discovery actually made, but chiefly from its general position, being contiguous to several good paying mines. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 65, and from the 54 to that point on the course of a promising lode, carrying occasional stones of ore. The 54 north appears to be the most productive point at present, estimated at from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. There are several lodes to be developed, and, should any prove rich, a valuable rise may be anticipated, as the mine is only in 914 shares, but a large call is expected at the next meeting for some requisite machinery.

WHEAL MOYLE.—The improvement recently noticed here, in the 20 end east, continues to look well, and bids fair for further discoveries. The lode east and west of winze, in the bottom of the 12, continues large and productive, worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin, and the stopes in back of the same level are estimated at 10*l.* per fm. The mine generally is reported to be looking well.

WHEAL TRELAWNY is represented to present more favourable appearances in the south ends of the 170 and 160. In the 150 south the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom, and a winze below the same level 12*l.* per fathom. The other places are looking much the same. They have sold 75 tons of silver-lead, realising 1878*l.* 15*s.*

At NORTH WHEAL ROBERT they continue to look very promising, especially in the eastern part towards the boundary. In taking down the south part of the lode, above the 42, it is found highly productive for copper, and, as far as seen, is estimated at 30*l.* per fm., and looking to become more productive on being fairly opened. The tin continues much the same as before reported upon, and other places looking better for copper.——At EAST DEVON CONSOLS they have cut into a very large and promising lode at the 52, which from appearances is likely to prove productive on being fairly laid open. Other places are looking more favourable.——At WHEAL ARTHUR the prospects continue to improve as the ground is laid open. The 50 east is worth full 10*l.* per fathom, and presenting more favourable appearances; the 50 west is stated to be of the same value.

FRANK MILLS is reported as not looking quite so well as for some time past. They have also had two serious runs within the past fortnight, and it is feared that another will take place before the others are properly secured.——NORTH EXMOUTH: A correspondent, writing from the locality, says—"I think it a pity that this mine should be stopped so scandalously, I call it, as no point aimed at is yet seen, and there are several good points in the mine. I have had frequent opportunities of hearing the opinions of some of the oldest miners in the neighbourhood, and they all concur in the belief that Wheal Exmouth would make as good a mine as any in the locality if properly worked."

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA: The directors, for special reasons, have deemed it necessary to make an investigation into the present position and future prospects of the mine; for which purpose the agent has been sent for, to afford that information personally, it being considered more satisfactory than for the board to visit the mine. It is gratifying to learn that the clearest and strongest assurances have been given as to the returns which will be made from the length of orey ground already laid open. The present sales will give a monthly profit of 400*l.*, and they will return for the future 300 tons per month, so that by the end of the present year their financial position will be such as to open the new year with books free from all liabilities, and excellent prospects before them; by which time they will have cut the lode in the 52, and should it prove as good as the 40, there is no doubt of the mine being in a position to declare dividends shortly after.

At GREAT RETALLACK no material change has taken place, the lode in the shaft presenting the same appearance for lead as for some time past, and the blende continues as productive. The sale of 500 tons has realised nearly 800*l.*; 150 tons making 1*l.* 19*s.*, and 350 tons 1*l.* 9*s.* per ton.——At EAST GRENVILLE the prospects are without any diminution, the lode in the shaft being about the same size, character, and value as for some time past. Some fair tribute ground has been laid open by holing to the 35; and the lode in the winze below the 25 is displaying some excellent work for tin.

CATHEDRAL MINE: The resumption of this sett is being looked to with much interest and hope, not only from its geological position, but from what it produced when last worked, and the high opinions entertained by the most eminent and practical agents of the day. In clearing up the adit level and other places, several important lodes have been seen from whence some rich work for tin can and is being raised. When that work is completed they purpose opening on the several lodes, which are known to have been productive in the adjoining ground.——NORTH FRANCES: The several ends continue in promising lodes, which maintain their size and appearances as for some time past. The 60 end east is larger and more encouraging, producing some good stones of ore; but it has been disordered by a horse of killas, which is now wearing out, and opening up some tribute ground, and now showing more favourable prospects.——At WHEAL UNION it is reported that a discovery has been made in the 40, on the middle lode, which is stated to be worth fully 30*l.* per fm. for tin.——WHEAL UNY has also improved, the lode now producing 2 tons per fm.; worth 10*l.* per ton, and increasing in size as it goes down.——CARN CAMBORNE continues to assume the same favourable character as for some time represented. The horse of granite which had disordered the western end on the new south lode is disappearing, and the general appearance of the lode more encouraging, producing some good stones of yellow and grey ore; and the eastern end is yielding 1½ ton per fathom. There are other places looking equally promising, with every appearance of some early discovery.

At GREAT BRIGGAN a very cheering alteration is reported to have taken place. The main part of the lode is now coming into the shaft, and is worth, as far as seen, from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. Some time since, in sinking a trial shaft on the North Treskerby lode, they came upon a course of ore, from whence they returned about 100 tons, realising 700*l.*; a slide coming in suddenly cut the ore out, and now they find the ore coming in again under the slide; and although they are only 16 fms. from surface they are likely to have a good course of ore.——At NORTH BULLER the lode in King's shaft is stated to have improved, producing grey, black, and yellow ore. The shaft is now down about 8¼ fms. below the 43.——At WENDRON CONSOLS they continue to look well in both the tutwork and tribute departments. They sold on Nov. 2, 18 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 2 lbs. of black tin, realising 1282*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED has very much improved lately, and the general prospects of the mine are very encouraging. They have a very large and promising lode in Ransom shaft, which from appearances will open out very productive. In the 110 end, west of cross-course, the lode is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom, and the winze below valued at 18*l.* The 80 end east is worth 20*l.*, and the stopes above from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom. Other places looking well. It is highly satisfactory to learn that the financial position is good. They sold last month 817*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* worth of tin, giving a profit of 300*l.*; and this can be continued for some time from present prospects. And notwithstanding the late drop in tin, they will make a profit of full 900*l.* for the year.

PANT-Y-BUARTH (near Mold): The 44, or deepest level, is in a fine, promising lode; although not very rich for lead at present, the whole is saved for dressing. The level as it advances leaves good backs and bottoms, and from present indications very likely to improve. They are in daily expectation of intersecting a new lode to the north, and

when cut there is every reason to believe it will prove highly productive, and they will then be in possession of a mine such as the same district yielded in former times. It is believed that all the old mines will start again. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. W. LELEAN:—A further reduction has been made in the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England, the quotation having been adjusted at 3 per cent. on Thursday last. This important measure, being fully anticipated, has not excited much discussion either in monetary, commercial, or speculative channels, because some modification was fully expected, on account of the prevailing plethora of money, and the low terms upon which the mercantile public have recently been enabled to negociate their securities in discount circles. There is now every probability of continued easiness, as trade is very inactive, and it is scarcely supposed that any immediate revival will take place in connection with the American trade, as the advices received by each mail only strengthen the conviction that the war will yet be protracted. Our commerce with other parts of the world is also conducted on a scale much under the average, and hence the belief that the employment of floating capital in commercial enterprises will not be augmented to any great extent for some time to come. The alteration in the terms of discount has led to a reduction in the allowance of interest made by the joint-stock banks to their depositors, who, it may now be presumed, will look out for other means of employing their resources; and as there appears to be an indisposition to support new joint-stock projects, the reasonable supposition is that attention will be directed to the various descriptions of securities which may appear to offer the greatest advantages. That mining enterprise will come in for a full share of public patronage there is every reason to believe, and it would not be a matter of surprise if in the course of a few weeks an impulse should be given to the market for dividend and progressive mines, that may eventuate a return of that activity and buoyancy which used to be experienced in former times. The prospect of some revival of the kind is the more probable, when it is seen that the public are surfeited with Indian and other guaranteed stocks, and that railway shares are likely to yield diminished dividends, on account of the protracted inactivity of trade, especially in the manufacturing districts, where production is being narrowed as much as possible. During the past week business in the market for British Mines has been limited.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for September:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Quænangen ..... Tons	60	8	4·800
Raipas	20	5	1·000
Old Mine	140	5	7·000
United Mines	10	4	0·400
Michell's	3	5	0·150
Thomas's	2	7	0·140
Quænvig	5	4	0·200
Total ..... Tons	240		13·690

Mining Report from Sept. 28 to Oct. 12.

QUÆNANGEN.—Lode E: The 25 fm. foot stope looks much the same as for some time past, where the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of a hard quartzose matrix, with ore disseminated throughout; the latter averages about 4 tons per fm. Although the produce from this place is little compared with that of the past year or two, we nevertheless deem it highly advisable to follow down the shoot a few fathoms to see if it opens out again or not. The 20 is extended west of the stopes about 5 fms., where the appearances are encouraging, the lode being from 12 to 14 in. wide, composed of good dredge work throughout; we fully expect that some good ore ground will be met with in that direction. In the deep adit easterly the lode is rather irregular, but about 5 fms. more will bring us under Saxe's shaft, where an improvement may be calculated on: in the latter place the prospects continue cheering, where the lode varies from 1 to 3 feet in width, yielding from 4 to 4½ tons of good quality work per fm. We have resumed driving the shallow adit easterly, where the lode contains some ore, with a promising appearance. A stope is set on lode G in the bottom of the workings, where it is large and orey; this place has been idle for some time, owing to the great influx of water, but it is now much abated. You will perceive, by the setting list, that we have increased the tribute system, hoping the result will equal our anticipations. In the shallow adit foot stope the lode is still divided, the branches being about 6 ft. apart, both of which are orey, and turn out together 4 tons per fathom.

RAIPAS.—The shoot of ore recently intersected in the 10 continues to hold out highly promising indications, which is about 1 foot wide, yielding fully 1½ ton of good work per fm.; there is a fair intermixture of purple ore in it. The stope above this level, on the heavy spar lode, is rather fallen off in value, but as this vein is subject to fluctuations we view the present change as only temporary. In the shallow south-west working the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm., with an improved appearance.

OLD MINE.—The upper part of Bergmester's side stope has not been quite so productive as before, but in the lower part the lode is over 1 fm. wide, and worth from 4 to 4½ tons of ore per fm. The 10 fm. roof stope has rather improved, and the lode yields from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 10 south the lode is small, being cut off by a slide; we have not yet intersected it on the opposite side. The midway level northerly has not materially altered, where the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding some saving work. In this level southerly the lode is more settled, being full 3 feet wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the matrix is composed of a good-looking calcspar. The strata both here and in the 10 continue of the same loose description as mentioned in our former communication. We have been timbering and securing some of the worst places in the last month, but there still remains much to do. No material change has taken place in the workings north of Pederson's rise, where the lode is equally large and orey as before; its present width is about 6 feet, and worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The foot stope still looks well. The stopers on the opposite side of the rise have been employed in the last week to take away some orey ground in the bottom of No. 1 working, which yields satisfactorily; when this is completed it will enable us to transport the stuff much more conveniently. The north stope turns out about 2½ tons of ore per fathom, and the lode looks kindly. A branch of calcspar, 6 in. wide, and spotted with mundic, has been met with in Carr's adit; the ground about it is much easier than any of that driven through for many months past, which we hope will continue. The general prospects of this concern continue highly flattering. Now that the winter is setting in, we shall be compelled to stock a large proportion of the produce; nevertheless, we fully calculate, from present appearances, on being able to make good returns to the smelting-works.

UNITED MINES.—Some tolerable work is being raised from the 35, working on Woodfall's lode, where it is worth 1½ ton per fm. We have some old stuff to clear out, and some ground to secure in the 40, before much can be done on the lode. At Michell's we have completed the sink down to the lobby level, and set a pitch to the south of it, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, good work intermixed. Our operations at these small concerns are at present rather on a limited scale. During the autumn I have carefully examined many of the old places, but find that with few exceptions a large outlay is required to put them in working order, which it might not be prudent to expend under present circumstances; we have, therefore, decided on employing all our extra hands from the smelting-works, and other places at the old mine, as far as practicable, where no extra water charges will be incurred; and everything else is in an efficient state of working. The last quarter's returns from the Kaafjord Mines is all driven down to the smelting-house, and is fully equal in quantity to the estimate forwarded.—C. TRELEASE.

LUSITANIAN.—Oct. 25: Palhal Mine: The ground in the 40 cross-cut, south of Oak shaft, is without alteration to notice.—Basto's Lode: The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 60, has not been taken down since our last. In the 60, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode has become wider and looser, also letting out more water, but only yielding stones of ore. In the same level, east of this shaft, the lode has not been taken down for the last ten days. In the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 38, west of the same shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, east of River shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, principally of quartz. In the 28, east of River shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. In the 18, east of this shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, impregnated with lead. In the adit level, east of Pinto's shaft, the lode is 1½ feet wide, containing good stones of lead. In the 8, east of Perez' whim-shaft, the lode is unproductive. The same level, west of Abel's winze, is also unproductive. In the adit west of Perez' whim-shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 1, in the back of the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. In the stopes No. 2, in the back of the 38, west of Clondino's winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes No. 3, east of Taylor's shaft, in the back of the 50, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 4, below the 28, west of Clondino's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 5 is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 6, in the back of the 50, east of Jackson's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 7, above the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 9, in the back of the adit level, west of Perez' whim-shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom.—Mill Lode: In the 50, west of River shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 38, west of the caunter lode, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, east of junction winze, is unproductive. The lode in the 28, west of the slide lode, is producing small stones of ore, and is letting out a large stream of water. The lode in the stopes No. 10, above the 18, east of Dea's winze, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 11, in the back of the 38, west of the caunter lode, is worth ¾ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 14, above the 50, west of River shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. The stopes No. 15, above the 38, east of Roderique's winze, are worth 1¼ ton per fm. In the stopes No. 16, above the 18, east of Joao's winze, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm.—Caunter Lode: The lode in Luiz winze, below the 38, is unproductive.—Great Caunter Lode: The lode in the 20, west of the slide lode, west of Oak shaft, is poor. The lode in the stopes No. 13, west of slide lode, west of Oak shaft, is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 12, above the 20, west of Oak shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fathom.—House Lode: In the 30, west of Oak shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 20, west of the slide lode, west of Oak shaft, the lode is unproductive.—Ponte Lode: The lode in Laurance's winze, below the adit, is 20 in. wide, producing stones of ore.—Slide Lode: In the rise above the 28, against Abel's winze, the lode is composed of flookan and quartz; we hope to hole this winze next week.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the 10, east of Henrique's winze, is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead per fm. The rise above the adit is holed to the shaft sinking below the surface, and the men are now preparing it for timber and tramrood.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—H. Williams, Oct. 17: I have the pleasure to inform you that we yesterday intersected the lode in the 30 fm. level west, at Kent's shaft, and obtained some very handsome samples of purple sulphuret of copper. It will, I think, take us to the middle or latter end of next week before we shall get through it. This is certainly very encouraging, as there is between this point of intersection and the surface a distance of nearly 50 fms. on the inclination of the lode, and the fact of its containing copper in the 10 cross-cut east, in the 22 fm. level, where it crossed the shaft, and in the 30 fm. level cross-cut west, is a materially conclusive proof that the lode holds down in depth. I am myself greatly encouraged, and the ore appears of a superior quality. I will write you again fully by next mail as to its general appearance as we cut into it. Should it turn out as I expect, we shall be able to make you good shipments next year.

EAST KONGSBERG.—Oct. 24: Sundse Mine continues to give silver in both veins: the smaller vein, or drum, has increased considerably in size and productiveness since last report, and the silver, instead of being in thin plates or scales, is collected in small nuggets in the vein. At Ramsund, there is no improvement to notice. At Eastern Anna Sophia we are still engaged in putting down the necessary pitwork. The adit leading into the Neues Glück Mine has been driven 3·20 lgt., and the caunter adit 0·16 lgt., since the date of last report.—Myrer Skjorp: The vein in this small skjorp is showing traces of silver, by next week I shall be able to say more about it.—Stamping-mill: We are making good progress with this building; the contract for the mason work was taken at $200. We have set a pare of men to repair the water-dams.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—CHILLS, COUGHS, COLDS.—Alternating temperatures are now producing these disorders in thousands of persons. Holloway's pills prevent any dangerous results from these symptoms; they purify the blood, and so balance the circulation that subsequent risk is averted. Whether the chill indicates coming fever, or merely catarrh, these excellent pills will safely and surely stave off either complaint. If the cough be dry, or accompanied by expectoration, these pills will regulate the respiration, and conduct the case to a favourable issue. They relieve the overloaded bronchial tubes. In the chronic cough, often attending old age, Holloway's pills are acknowledged to be the safest and best expectorants; they loosen and expel the viscid discharge, and lengthen the breathing.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, Nov. 6: The main lode, driving east and west of Davey's engine-shaft, in the 160 fathom level, produces stones of ore, but not to value. This lode in the 150, driving east of the above shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 140, east of said shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 120, driving east of the above shaft, is 3½ feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. We have commenced a winze in the 140 on the north lode, west of cross-cut; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for length of winze (9 feet). This lode, driving east of cross-cut, is 6 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. Taylor's stope in the bottom of the 140 is worth 10*l.* per fm. Roberts's stope is worth 12*l.* per fm. Richards's stope is worth 15*l.* per fm. Oats's stope is worth 8*l.* per fm. Floyd's stope is worth 12*l.* per fm. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Nov. 7: Saturday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The middle adit level to drive east on the north lode by three men and three boys, at 4*l.* 5s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The lode at this point has made a splice, but I hope to see it open out again in a few feet further driving. To drive east on the No. 1 south lode by two men and two boys, at 9*l.* per fm., stented 1 fm. The lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, capel, and a little copper ore; a strong looking lode. The cross-cut to drive south by four men and four boys, at 8*l.* per fm., 1 fm. stent, or cut the lode. We have just intersected a branch at this point underlying north, which is letting out a great deal of water, and have cut into it about 7 in.; so far as seen it is composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore. I will advise you more fully of its character in a few days, when it is further opened on. A pitch in back of the 27 to two men, for one or two months, at 11s. in 1*l.* tramming for one month, at 7s. per fm.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Nov. 5: The lode in the 115 west is 2½ ft. wide—saving work. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 103 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore. The two stopes in the back of this level are worth respectively 4 and 3 tons of ore per fathom. Woolcock's stopes, in the 90 west, are worth 3½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 58 east is 2 feet wide—unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 47 west, on the south lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The stopes in the 35 east are worth about 2 tons of ore.

BICKLEIGH VALE PHŒNIX.—J. Hambly, Nov. 6: The pay-day at the mine took place as usual on Saturday, the 2d inst. I have set the men 2 fms., at 8*l.* per fm. There is some little improvement in the ground, and there appears to be a spar and capel branch appearing in the end, and more water. I have nothing besides to notice.

BORRODALE.—Wm. Dixon, Nov. 7: The working on Gill's stage is progressing favourably, and has a promising appearance for a pipe of black lead; we have small pieces of lead, with decomposed lead in the vein. Also, on Jim's stage, where we are driiving, we have intersected a small cross-course vein, but not broken through the intersection at present. On Walton's stage, from William's pipe, we have obtained a quantity of second quality, which continues on the west.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, Nov. 7: Settings for November:—The 13, to drive west of cross-cut on No. 1 lode, by six men, at 110s. per fm. For the past month the men have been driving upon the north lode; I have put them to drive more in the middle, in a more direct line, to come under the winze sinking from the 17 above adit. The part driving upon contains a mixture of copper and lead, but not sufficient to value. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 17 is now down 10 fms., and the ground being very hard, I have put them to drive a cross-cut north for a fathom or two, to see if the lode improves, and also to see which will be the best part for us to sink the other 12 fms. to come down on the level driving to come under the same. The 11, to drive west of Thompson's cross-cut, by six men, at 125s. per fm.; the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, intermixed with a little copper and lead ore. Barton's cross-cut, by six men, at 80s. per fm.; we ground continues much the same; we ought by this time to have cut the lode, unless some alteration has taken place in the underlie. The rise above the 17, on No. 1 lode, by two men, at 80s. per fm.; the part rising upon will yield about 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

BRYNAMBOR.—E. Williams, Nov. 5: The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 11 fms. below the adit level, or 18 fms. from surface, in a splendid lode, and yesterday we broke some very good ore at the bottom of the same. We have about 4 ft. 6 inches of the lode in the eastern end of the shaft, composed of carbonate, fluor-spar, and spots of lead and copper ore. I expect we shall enter into a good course of ore in a short time, and am almost certain we shall find the same branches in this shaft as we have in the winze by cross-cutting to the north. All the branches are dipping westward, and by sinking the engine-shaft a few fathoms deeper I expect we shall enter into a body of lead ore. The shaft is sinking by six men. The ore in the winze is looking as well as ever, and will yield about 3 tons per cubic fathom. The air is better now we have broken away a piece of ground which was standing between the bottom of the winze and the north wall of the lode. There are four men working at this part of the mine. Two men are pushing on as fast as possible making the dressing-floors, and the carpenters, &c., are making good progress with the grate, picking-table, and jigging hutches for dressing the ore.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, Nov. 7: Milwr Vein: At the forebreast of the 100 yard level we have met with the hanging side of the east and west vein, which I am very glad to see; the vein is more promising; good lumps of ore have been got from there these last few days. The sump below is rather poor, no sides having been seen in sinking 8½ yards. There is no alteration in the cross-cut north from Page's shaft. Bostock's pipe appears well, and yields nice lumps of ore. At Simon's shaft the forebreast of the 60 yard level west is in very promising orey ground. The bottom of Lloyd's vein yields nice ore; the sump from the 60 to the 80 yard level will be finished very soon. Grainger's shaft is rather hard; the 70 yard level is in the vein, and yields nice strong lumps of ore. We are looking for improvement every yard. We shall not sell any ore the next sale.

BRYN GWIOG.—Nov. 5: The 75 west is still carrying about the same width of ore, and will produce from 1 to 2 tons per fathom of driving. The 75 east is making only spots of ore, scattered in a strong mixture of blende, carbonate of lime, &c. The stopes under the 66 east will produce from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom each. In the 66 west the lode is widening, and easier to drive, but yields no ore to value. The winze sunk under this level (the 66) west is improving, and will yield 2 tons per fathom of sinking. The east stope of No. 1 winze is equally good, and is worth 3 tons per fathom of stoping. The east stope of No. 2 winze is smaller, and will produce 2 tons per fathom. The west stope of ditto is not so good, and will not produce more than 15 cwts. per fathom. The west stope of No. 3 winze has much improved since last advise, and is at present worth 3 tons per fathom.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Nov. 7: The lode in the 10 east has the same appearance as when I wrote you last week. The lode in the 25, west of cross-cut, is now 2 feet wide, which consists of flookan, clay-slate, a little carbonate of lime, and spots of lead ore; a great deal of water issues from the forebreast, therefore we daily expect to enter the ore-bearing ground. We have commenced driving the 25, east of cross-cut; lode 6 in. wide, which at present is composed of flookan. The stopes above the 10, and under which the 25 west will be driven, are in places producing good deposits of lead. We are dressing as fast as we can conveniently get the stuff off the stulls, and shall in a short time be prepared to sell a parcel of ore.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, Nov. 6: In the 48 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 48 east and west of winze, will average 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 48 west a pare of men are rising in the back of the same to communicate with the winze sinking in the bottom of the 36 fathom level for the purpose of ventilating the 48 fm. level west. The winze in the bottom of the 48 fathom level west has been sunk 2½ fms. deep, but has been suspended for a short time, in consequence of the air being so bad. The lode in the bottom of the winze is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore to the fm. worth 12*l.* per fm. This winze will be resumed sinking as soon as the level is ventilated, by effecting a communication between the 48 and the 36. In the cross-cut north, in the 24, the ground is improving for driving, and meeting with small branches of ore in driving. In the 12 west, on the caunter lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore to the fm., worth 5*l.* per fm. There are six tribute pitches at work in the different levels, which, on the whole, are looking well.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Nov. 6: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 to drive east on the caunter lode by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom. The 50 cross-cut, north from the caunter lode, by two men, at 4*l.* The 50 cross-cut, north from Wheal Gons, by four men, at 9*l.* The 33 west, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 5*l.*, the lode being 6 in. wide, producing a little ore, and likely to improve. The 33 to drive west, on the north lode, by two men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode here is nearly 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of mundic and blende. The 20 cross-cut, north from Tindal's shaft, by two men, at 3*l.* The adit west, on the silver lode, by two men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is about 6 in. wide, with occasional stones of ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, No. 5: The north part of the Menadue lode is not looking quite so well as when last reported on, owing to its being disordered by a small sparry cross-course; there is, however, still a good leader of ore in the end, which will yield about ¾ ton to the fathom. The 54 fathom level north has been idle during the past week, owing to the men having been engaged opening on this north lode, west of the cross-course, but finding the lode in this direction, we have resumed the cross-cut with the view to prove the ground between the end and our north boundary, adjoining Craddock Moor. The south part of the Menadue is spotted with good ore, and shows a very promising appearance. There are several branches in the end carrying ore, which will drop into the lode going west. I consider these branches a good indications. There is nothing new in the shaft. The lode to the south is being left to stand, tin order to facilitate the sinking.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Nov. 2: The cross-cut south in the 30 west is driven through the lode, but no ore has been met with; the lode in this place is 16 fms. wide; the men that were driving the cross-cut are put to drive the 30 west, on the north part of the lode, where there is at present some small branches of lead, which probably may improve by driving a few fathoms. The cross-cut south in the 20 west is also through the lode, and the men put to drive the 20 west, on the north part of the lode, which is poor at present, but likely to improve; this end is now within 25 fms. of Quarry shaft. The lode in Quarry shaft is very hard at present, with stones of lead and copper ore occasionally, but not to value. The lode in the deep adit, west at Quarry shaft, is yielding good stones and branches of ore occasionally, but not regular. The cross-cut south in this level is also through the lode, and unproductive; the men are removed from this place to stope in the back of the 10, west at Bog shaft, where the lode is yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the western trial shaft, which might be called black-jack shaft, appears to be changing, there not being so much blende in it, and more spar than formerly, which is very likely to lead into lead ore shortly. During this week we have repaired the pumping-wheel, which is now in good working order, and likely to stand for several years longer.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. Bishop, jun., Nov. 5: Saturday last was our pay and setting-day, when the following bargains were re-set:—The 13 end to drive east of cross-cut, on Clarke's lode, by two men; at 10*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 13 cross-cut to drive south of Clarke's lode, by four men, at 12*l.* per fm. The eastern adit cross-cut, to drive south of adit lode, by four men, at 8*l.* per fathom, the ground tinctured with copper. The adit end to drive east of cross-cut, on new south lode, by four men, at 8*l.* per fm., the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm. The winze to sink under this level, by four men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is large, and producing good stones of ore. The 10 end to drive east of winze cross-cut, by two men and one boy, at 6*l.* per fm., a very kindly lode, and letting out water. The 10 end to drive west of rise, on adit lode, by two men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth for copper 5*l.* per fathom. A pitch east of rise, on adit lode, by four men, at 10s. tribute. We shall sample a nice parcel of copper ore in a fortnight hence.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Nov. 6: The lode in the 56, or the deep adit level, going east of Taylor's shaft, is much improved during the last few days; the lode is now 2½ ft. wide, of spar and clay-slate, intermixed throughout with good strings of lead ore, and of a promising appearance, letting out a good deal of water. All other points are without alteration to notice since my last report.

CEFN CILCEN.—J. Williams: The 73 yard level, east of whim-shaft, is not looking quite so well as when last reported on; the shale bed has rather disordered the north branch. The main lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, shale, and blende. The 60 yard level, driving east of rise, is still in the shale; the same level, driving west of rise, is looking well, and will produce a fair quantity of ore; the same level, east of footway shaft, is looking well, and we shall commence to get the ore on the north lode next week. The shaftmen are now engaged in putting down the slide planks from the 70 to the 80 yard level, and shall complete it this week. We have cleared 10 fms. west of shaft, and can get over the stuff another 10 fms. west towards the junction of the Cefn lode and Susan lode, and in the back of the said level we can see a good tribute pitch, and all the small stuff which we are drawing therefrom will pay well for dressing, as we are getting stones of ore 2 or 3 lbs. weight in the said stuff, and I expect that we shall have ample room for tributes by our next bargain setting at the shaft. The Gwysaney shaft is progressing satisfactorily; we are down 45 yds. The surface operations are going on very slowly this week, on account of the wet weather.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, Nov. 7: The shaft sinking for the Red vein is still hard for sinking; we have a joint of spar running through the shaft nearly north and south, and varying from 1 to 6 in. wide, and nearly perpendicular with the shaft, which is a little improvement to the sinking. We are going on with the clearing the great north cross-cut as fast as possible, and re-timbering the 55.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Nov. 6: The following bargains were set on Saturday last. The 32 to drive east by four men, at 125s. per fm. The 32 to drive west by four men, at 90s. per fm. The 20 to drive east towards boundary shaft by four men, at 110s. per fm. To stope east of winze by six men, at 40s. per fm. The lode in the 32 west, and stopes from back of the 32, east of winze, will yield from 12 to 14 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32 east, and also in the 20 east, is saving work for dressing, and likely soon to improve. The weather of late has been unfavourable for surface operations. We shall in a few days be ready to attach the rods to the large wheel.

CREDIES.—J. Phillips, J. Jenkin, Nov. 6: The trial shaft is now being sunk by four men; it is now 5 fms. deep, the last 3 fms. sunk through a good course of ore; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. for copper ore; this shaft will be sunk on the course of the lode as deep as the adit level, when we shall commence clearing north and south on the course of the lode; and should the lode be standing, and of the same character as when seen in the shaft and adit level below, we shall at once bring some rich ore into the market: 3 tons of rich ore are now at surface, and ere long we hope to be in the market with a good parcel.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, Nov. 4: On Saturday last I let the following bargains:—A piece of ground to cut at the 40 on south lode, to hang tackle, and a small plate to hold stuff, &c., for 7*l.* The winze under the 40 is 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the bottom has a very kindly appearance. I have forwarded you samples of the lode taken from the sinking for analysis. When the windlass is set up, which will be this week, we shall run down pretty quick, and at the same time prove the lode. Western trial shaft let to six men to drive south towards Champion lode, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm., stent 3 fms., or cut the lode; the end is 1 fm. 5 ft. south of shaft, in a nice white killas. I hope in a fortnight at least to see the north side of the lode; the bottom of shaft from surface is 18 fms. 3 ft. During the past month the shaftmen were engaged in fixing the drawing-lift to the 50, cutting ground for bearers, putting in cistern, cutting hitches for dividings, cutting ground round the shaft to convey all the water into the cistern at the 50, putting in penthouse, and assisting engineer to put in part of a new spring-beam, &c. The work above alluded to was essentually necessary to be done, therefore no time was lost to accomplish it in a proper and permanent manner; the men are sinking the shaft as fast as the nature of the ground will admit. To prepare for a sinking-lift to the 60, I have purchased one 12*f* athoms long, new, for 12*l.* 12s., which cost 18*l.* 18s., besides carriage. There will be no delay in sinking, so far as the pitwork is concerned. From appearances I expect the prospects of the mine will considerably improve before this month expires.

CUDDRA.—A. Cundy, Nov. 7: At Tickel's 100 we have cut into the lode about 3 ft., which I find to be gossan principally; but I beg to remark we have a large gossan on the north part of the great lode throughout the mine; the south is the tin part of the lode. In the 60, No. 1 stope, on the south part of the great lode, we have a run of tin ground, about 2 ft. wide, worth 3½ cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. In No. 2 stope the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is down about 2 ft.; the lode is full 6 ft. wide, very kindly, but I cannot say its value yet. Walker's shaft is sunk below the 60 fm. level 3 fms. 3 ft., and the lode is gone through the shaft; we shall sink in the killas about 6 feet further before we take it down; the last hole we blasted in the lode broke stones of rich tin, 30 or 40 lbs. in a stone. This is opening out tin ground that will pay well.

CWM ERFIN.—Nov. 5: The lode in the 45, west of the engine-shaft, is 7 ft. wide, of a dark clay-slate, branches of quartz, and occasional stones of lead ore. The lode in the 45, east of boundary, is 2 yards wide, and yielding dressing work of low quality. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 15 fathoms east of boundary, yields ⅙ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 5 fms. east of the boundary, yields ⅙ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 90 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 32, going east of boundary, yields 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 15 fathoms east of boundary, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of same level, 75 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of the boundary, produces 1 ton of ore per fathom. A new stope has been set over the back of this, 110 fathoms east of the cross-cut, and yields from ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the same level, 100 fathoms east of cross-cut, yields ⅙ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of same level, 25 fms. east of the cross-cut, produces from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 10, going east, is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course. We expect there is a productive piece of ground in advance of us. A rise is being put in the back of the 10, about 75 fathoms east of the cross-cut; lode worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. No other alteration to notice.

DALE.—R. Niness, Nov. 6: The appearance of the Pipe vein continue to look well. The sinking of the new shaft is going on very favourably, but, being obliged to put in some timber during the past week, we have not been able to sink more than 4 ft., which makes the depth from surface 35 fms. 5 ft.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Nov. 5: In the shaft sinking below the deep adit level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the deep adit level east the ground is hard for driving. The winze sinking below the midway level we are obliged to suspend, the water being too quick for manual labour. At William and Mary, the lode continues to look very promising in the 12, west of water-wheel shaft. The other operations in the mine remain without change to notice.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Nov. 6: The engine-shaft is again resumed below the 78. The cross-cut south in the 88, to new south lode, is principally composed of capels, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore. The specimens forwarded to the company's offices represent the character of the lode; thus far it is, indeed, a fine prospect, especially coupled, as it now is, on the eve of the junction of the two masterly champion lodes. In the cross-cut north in the 88, on the great north lode, the indications on nearing the leader comprise a highly mineralized stratum, and the water increases as we proceed in this direction. The lode here assumes a more vertical position than might be expected in sinking the shaft; otherwise the leader ere now would have been reached. I regret that the influx of water is such from the bottom of the 78 as entirely to prevent us stoping; in consequence the stoping will have to be deferred until the leader is intersected in the 88. We have broken through the crystallised leader north in the 78; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of very pretty quartz and mundic, intermixed with yellow copper and lead ore. The leader is increased in size and somewhat improved in quality, but there is not sufficient ore to work it to a profit; I have, therefore, suspended operations at this point.

DEVON UNION.—J. Donnal, Nov. 7: In the cross-cut at the 28 we have intersected and driven through three branches, which we expected to have been the north lode; from the water still coming from the end, we are of opinion that there is something now ahead, and we thought it advisable to continue this cross-cut a little further; these branches vary from 4 to 8 in. wide, composed chiefly of mundic, quartz, and white iron, and are dropping into the lode as they go down, which looks favourable for the deeper levels. Some splendid stones of very rich copper ore have been taken from the 40, and we expect to be able to give a good account of this lode very soon.

DEVON UNION.—G. Rowe, Nov. 7: The lode in the 40, east from engine-shaft, is considerably improved in the last few feet driving, being nearly 12 in. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, blende, with occasional stones of good quality yellow copper ore; also producing an increase of water, and showing indications of further improvement.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Nov. 7: Butt's lode has much improved in the last 8 feet driving east; it is now about 7 feet wide, and producing some splendid stones of tin. I have set a pitch on one of the trial shafts on this lode at 10s. in 1*l.*, takers to pay all costs. Dyer's lode is from 7 to 8 feet wide, with three leaders of tin, and the further we drive east the better it is. I could easily set this end on tribute, but do not think it advisable, as I am expecting great result on the junction with Richards's lode, which cannot be far off the end. The engineer has been here, and made some alteration to the stack-flues and engine; but, under any circumstances, I think it advisable to set up another bolier, and commence sinking another 10 fms., which I shall be able to set at less than 2*l.* per fm. I have this day commenced raising stone for the new boiler-house, &c.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, Nov. 6: The water is out of the engine-shaft below the 70, and nine men are now commencing to sink. The 70 fm. level stopes, east and west, are without any change, as likewise the 60 fm. level east. In the 50 east we have a very fine lode indeed. It is of great strength, and contains copper and lead ore, in the richest part 2 tons to the fathom of the latter. This is on the side of last month's driving, and is the most favourable feature in our present workings. It looks well for further promise, and increases my confidence in the future well doing of the mine. The end in the 40 east is not yet in the ore. The stope behind turn out rich ore, but one part of the stope is getting rather too close together, as before. The 32 east has a lode filling the level, intermixed with good saving work of blende, copper, and lead ore. Drawing and dressing go on well, and the stuff turns out satisfactorily.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Nov. 6: I have nothing new to communicate with respect to the winze; we are getting on with the sinking as fast as possible, and have put the men that were in the 20 west to rise against it, in which place there are good stones of lead, but we have not yet cut down sufficient to ascertain its value. The ground in the 30 is not quite so good for driving as it has been; the lode is 5 feet wide, full of mineral matter, and showing very strong spots of lead ore. I hope soon to have to report very favourable of this place. The machinery is in good working order, and the surface department going forward as usual.

EAST BEAM.—J. Webb, jun., Nov. 7: We have cleared the adit about 20 fms., but shall not be able to go on so fast in future, as it is now nearly full of mud and rubbish, and we have also the adit shafts to clear.

EAST BERTHA.—S. Cock, Nov. 6: The ground in the north cross-cut is mixed up with prian and branches of quartz; the water is issuing more stronger than it has been, which indicates that we are near a branch or portion of the lode. No change to notice in the south cross-cut; the ground is of a very favourable character for the production of mineral.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Nov. 6: We have a very great improvement in the 26 east; the lode is now 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and copper ore, worth for the latter 4 tons per fm. In the winze sinking below the 26 the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30, driving east, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST DAMSEL.—J. Tregoning, Nov. 7: The cross-cut at the 50, at Collins's shaft, has been driven 27 fms.; the ground is very favourable; driving by three men and four boys, at 4*l.* per fm. According to the underlie of the south lode on the back we daily expect to intersect it. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 30, at Collins's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing rich stones of gray copper ore; sinking at 2*l.* per fm. The other parts of the mine are just as they have been for some time past.

EAST DARREN.—Nov. 5: The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 104, is favourable for sinking, composed of a light clay-slate. In the 104 east the lode is large, yielding 14 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the same level west the lode is disordered by a cross channel of broken ground, yielding stones of ore at times, but not to value. We have every reason to believe the lode will improve after it passes through the channel. In the 92 east the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding some small branches of lead ore

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Nov. 5: We have cut into the lode at the 52 about 8 ft.; and so far it is composed of beautiful soft spar and prian, a very promising looking lode. In the 40 west, from the indications of the ground, and more water issuing from the end, I think we are getting near the western part of the cross-course. We have commenced driving west of the cross-cut at the 40, which maintains its size, is in good ground, and carrying a small portion of copper ore, and looking very promising for improvement.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Nov. 7: The lode in the 36 east is 6 ft. wide, worth 6 tons of good ore per fm. No. 3 winze, sinking in bottom of this level, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, Nov. 5: Friday last was our pay and setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—The new shaft (Boorman's), to sink 10 fathoms below the 30 by twelve men, cut cistern-piat, barrow-road, fix bearers, lift, &c., the whole taken at a contract for 140*l.* The lode here is showing a very promising appearance, and no time will be lost in pushing down this shaft. The 30 to drive east from new shaft by six men, at 6*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is 8 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The 30 to drive west from the above shaft by six men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode 10 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. A winze to sink below the 20, east of new shaft, by six men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode here is 6 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. It may be observed from the number of men employed in all our tutwork bargains that we are opening the mine as fast as possible. Our prospects are very good. About 20 fathoms of ground have been opened on the lode, from which we have sold upwards of 100*l.* worth of tin, and shall have another parcel ready for sale in about four weeks' time. We are now laying open a good mine here.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Nov. 2: We have put the plunger-lift to work at the 43; it works well, and drained to the 43 this evening. We hope on Tuesday next to change the 55 lift, or from a 12 to a 14-in., when we hope to be well provided for the winter months. We have no change to notice in the 55, as the water has been in throughout the week. At Hallett's shaft, in the killas, the lode is yielding stones of copper ore.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Hosking, Nov. 7: The lode in Smith's engine-shaft, sinking below the 53, is about 20 in. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, with occasional spots of yellow copper ore. In the 58, driving east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing peach, quartz, and a little copper, but not enough to value. In the 34, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach and spar, with a little prian, mixed with copper; this end has a more promising appearance for copper than it has had for several fathoms driving. In the 22 end, west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and quartz.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—F. Pryor, Wm. Johns, Nov. 1: Dunsford's shaft is down 9 fms. below the adit level, and have set the same to nine men, 6 fms., certain bargain, at 17*l.* per fm.; the lode produces occasional stones of ore, and the country in which it is embedded is everything we can wish for making ore in depth. The adit level to drive west of shaft, by four men, at 9*l.* per fm.; the lode is presenting very good appearances for such a shallow depth. We hope to be able to drive on the course of the lode as soon as the shaft is down the required depth, when we hope the result will be favourable.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Nov. 6: The lode in the engine-shaft is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, &c., with tin and copper; we do not think it is looking quite so well for copper, but still yielding good work for tin. The lode in the 35 east is in two parts, the south one is 2½ feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and peach, with tin and copper, worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm.; this is a promising lode; the north part is 18 in. wide, also yielding stones of ore and tin, a kindly lode. The lode in the 35 west is 20 in. wide, composed principally of quartz, but looking much better for copper; we are expecting an improvement here, as it is approaching the run of kindly ground we had in the 25. The lode in the winze sinking below the 25 east is full 2 feet wide, worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fm. for tin; this, when hoied, will lay open a piece of tinny ground. We are going to commence another winze further west in the 25, exactly where we had the ore in driving the level, which we calculate will open out some ground for stoping.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 6: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 110 fm. level—ground favourable for progress. The lode in the 110 west will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 10*l.* per ton, with a kindly appearance. In John's winze, in the bottom of the 100, the sinking is being continued by the side of the lode to the north. The lode in the 100 east is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, peach, and mundic, with a little black oxide of copper ore. The stope in the back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 winze, is worth 16*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 100, east of Oats's No. 1 winze, is suspended for the present. The lode in the rise in the back of the 100, on the north part of the lode, is 15 fms. east of Davis's cross-cut, will produce ¼ ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 88 east is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundic, spotted with yellow copper ore. In the 66 east, in the cross-cut north, the part of the lode now been cut into produces rich stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 88, west of Hitchins's shaft, is showing indications of an improvement, and produces good stons of blue and green carbonate and red oxide of copper ore.

FOWEY AND PAR UNITED.—T. Penaluna, Nov. 6: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. under the adit, and laid out and secured in a proper manner 13 ft. by 7 ft. Very near the shaft I find a lode, called Coleman's lode, 6 ft. wide, producing tin of good quality; from thence I find a cross-cut driven north about 35 fms., wherein two lodes are laid open, but not much done on either; from my experience, however, they would warrant an outlay to prove them: 10 fms. south from the engine-shaft there is a lode, but there has not been sufficient done to warrant my speaking to its character as bearing an underlie; it, however, looks promising: 10 fms. further south is Dunstan's lode, a large strong lode, producing tin, mundic, &c.; there are three other lodes between this and Stephens's lode. Stephens's lode is 4 ft. wide, underlying 1¼ foot per fm., composed of tin, grey ore, mundic, and quartz, and in that beautiful stratum of decomposed granite of which I cannot speak too highly. The engine-shaft is sunk in the right place to intersect this lode at a proper depth, and will warrant an outlay to prove the same, when I fully believe that this, independent of other lodes, will place you in a position of having a long and lasting dividend-paying mine. This mine is situated between Fowey and Par Consols Mine, that have been paying such large dividends, and for so many years; the lodes in this set, if not the same, are parallel with the lodes in Fowey Consols, situate in the parish of St. Blazey, Cornwall. On referring back to the engine-shaft I find the lode 18 in. wide, very promising; although small in the adit level, quite satisfies me what the mine will turn out in depth. Taking into consideration the locality and stratum, and the underlie of the lodes, I should congratulate you on obtaining a good interest in this valuable property.

— J. Tredinnick, November 7: I beg to inform you that we have cut a lode in the cross-cut north about 3 ft. wide, but it is at present disordered by the cross-course. I have put the men to drive east and west on it. We have suspended the sinking of the engine-shaft until the engine goes to work, in consequence of the large and promising tin lode just gone through the shaft letting out so much water. The lode produces good work for tin, and has every appearance of making a productive lode in depth. The engineer says the engine will be in course to work the latter part of next week, or the beginning of the week after. Every other branch of work is going on as fast as possible.

GARREG.—Wm. Sandoe, Nov. 6: The lode in the stopes in back of the 20 has improved during the past week or two, is now producing excellent dressing ore stuff, and is likely to open out well; the No. 2 stopes, also, in back of this level east, are yielding a good mixture of lead ore, and the lode highly promising. The new trial-shaft, sinking from surface in order to prove the old parallel east and west lode, has been sunk through the gravel beds and down to the limestone, which is about 5 fms. below the surface; we have not, however, hit the lode at this point, and are now driving from the bottom of the shaft north, on the top of the rock, in order to find it, considering it most likely to be thrown a little north of the shaft. Our prospects are cheering. We have commenced dressing, and will prepare a small parcel of ore for sale as soon as possible.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Nov. 2: We have succeeded in securing and clearing the 36 west nearly home to the present end, but, in consequence of the insufficiency of ventilation, little can be done until the water is in fork to the 50. During the past week we have been compelled to drop a new lift below the 36, which is progressing satisfactorily, and we hope to have the mine sufficiently drained to effect a thorough ventilation, and enable us to prosecute the different points of operation with vigour, in the course of a few days.

GOGINAN.—Nov. 5: We have no change of importance to report in any part of the mine, all points being much the same as when last reported. We shall sample on Tuesday next from 40 to 45 tons of good quality ore.

GREAT BRIGGAN.—T. Trelease, Nov. 5: The lode is again making below the slide in the trial shaft; the main part of the lode appears to be heaved to the south, and it is now coming in again; we have cut into it at the west end of the shaft 2½ ft., and not reached the south wall; it is producing some very good ore, worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom, and it has at this time every appearance of so continuing; this looks very promising indeed, and no doubt will lead to a good bunch of ore. There is nothing new in any other part of this mine to notice since last report. The water at the engine-shaft is now sunk below the adit level 13 ft., and going down about 3 in. per day.

GREAT CRINNIS.—W. Woolcock, Nov. 7: In the 120 we are driving east and west of the new shaft in killas over the lode; the ground in favourable for driving, and we hope to make good progress. We intend taking down a piece of lode in the west end the latter part of this week; I anticipate an improvement here, and will let you know the result in my next. In the 100, west of shaft, we are carrying about 6 ft. of the lode, which is composed chiefly of a beautiful soft spar, with peach, mundic, and good stones of copper ore, a very kindly lode; in the winze sinking below this level we are also carrying about 6 feet of the lode, which for this size is composed of spar, peach, and mundic, with good stones of ore throughout, and looking very kindly for further improvement as we go down.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 6: On Friday last, being the monthly setting-day, we re-set the shaft to sink by eight men, at 8*l.* per fathom; the lode in the shaft contains good crystals of lead, and looks kindly. The 45 east is set to three men and three boys, at 50s. per fm. The part of the lode in the end is made up of spar and mundic, with crystals of lead throughout. We have set two pitches in the 30, to ten men, each at 10s. per ton of blende, and three pitches in the 35 to 23 men, at 6s. 6d., 6s., and 9s. per fm., respectively.

GREAT TREGUNE.—John Martin, Nov. 5: The 80 fm. level has been driven west 7 fms. since I last visited the mine; the lode in the present end is worth 7*l.* 10s. per fm., and easy for driving in. The change that has recently taken place in the ground about the lode I regard as of great importance, there being at present a beautiful soft elvan on the south and granite on the north side of it. I have very carefully examined the lode in the winze recently sunk from the 70 to the 80; in places in this winze it is worth 4*l.* per fm., is very favourable for stoping, and can be taken away at a small profit, and in doing so there is every chance of making further discoveries. The 60 cross-cut has been driven 6 fms. south of the main lode; the ground in this cross-cut is a very congenial granite, thickly impregnated with mundic and quartz. The men are actively engaged in making the necessary alterations in the pitwork preparatory to resuming the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 80; this I would recommend to be done with as little delay as possible. In conclusion, I beg to observe that I am fully persuaded if this mine be thoroughly developed it will prove a profitable and lasting one.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Wm. Bugelhole, Wm. Arthur, Nov. 6: Copper-house Shaft: The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of the 220, west of the above shaft, is worth 14*l.* per fm.; No. 2 is worth 15*l.* per fm.; and No. 3 is worth 18*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 210 west, is worth 16*l.* per fm.; No. 2 is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 22*l.* per fm.; No. 2 is worth 25*l.* per fm.; No. 3 is worth 14*l.* per fathom; and No. 4 (a new stope, west of No. 1, in the back of this level), is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 220 end is worth 12*l.* per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, J. Bryant, J. Petherick, R. Giles, Nov. 2: We purpose working the plunger fixed at the 120 in the present week. In the 120 west we purpose driving with all speed, and bring down the skip-line to that point. In the 120, east of Offord's, the lode is large and poor. In the 110 ditto the lode is 3 ft. wide, tinny ground; we cannot report its value at present. In the 90, east of Mathew's lode the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of ore, with tinny stuff throughout. In the 80 ditto the lode is poor. In the 70 ditto the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding a little tin and copper. In the 50 ditto the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding stamping work. In the 100, west of Fielding's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, poor. In the 90 west, stamping work of low produce. In the 80 rise, against King's shaft, the lode is large and poor. In the 70 north cross-cut the ground is favourable. At Mathew's shaft, below the 90, the lode is yielding 25 tons per fm. At Kitelee's winze, west of shaft, the lode is worth 22 tons per fm. At Levett's winze, below the 90, east of Offord's, the lode is yielding 20 tons. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 winzes, below the 100, east of Offord's, are yielding 10 tons each. Boscawen's shaft is drained 3 fms. below the 26; we purpose fixing a plunger at this level, and drain to the deeper levels with all speed. The water is about four strokes per minute. Our machinery is working well, and other things much as usual.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Nov. 5: In the 152, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth about 20*l.* per fm. In the 152, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 142, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fathom. In the 142, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 142, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, worth about 120*l.* per fm. In a winze sinking below the 132, west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. All the other parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported on. All our machinery is working very well.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, Nov. 6: The engine-shaft is sinking below the 60 by eight men, at 18*l.* per fm.; lode from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, worth about 7*l.* per fm. The 60, west of ditto, driving by four men, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the rise in back of the 50, east of ditto, the lode is 18 inches wide—poor. The 60 cross-cut, driving south of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. The 40 west, on Riche's lode, is driving by six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The 30, east of ditto, is driving by two men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 30, west of cross-cut, by four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, worth about 3*l.* per fm. We sold on Thursday last 5 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of black tin, at 69*l.* 15s. per ton, and have for sale to-morrow over 100*l.* worth of copper ore. Our prospects throughout the mine are now much better.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Capt. Smith, Nov. 7: We have taken down the lode in the deep adit to-day, which is about 1 ft. wide, rather poor at present; ground hard.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, J. T. Phillips, Nov. 5: We have only time to say that we have just come up from underground with Capt. Clemo and Cock, who have thoroughly inspected the mine, and whose reports, we presume, will be forwarded you this week. The lode in the 25, east of Rowe's rise, is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm.

HERWARD UNITED.—T. Pierce, Nov. 7: Page's Vein No. 1: The forebreast of the 86 yard level, on this vein, is promising well, being from 6 to 9 inches wide, composed of spar and lead ore, we look daily for improvement. Page's vein No. 2 is 9 in. wide in the bottom of the sump, which is on it; it is composed of clay, spar, and nice lumps of ore; in a few yards more sinking we shall meet the main vein. The sump on the main vein, east of Dunsford's shaft, does not appear so well as usual. The sump in the east end of the 55 yard level is in very promising ground; we hope to drop on good orey ground every yard. Page's shaft, on the common, is down 59 yards. All other parts of the mine are without any alteration. We shall not sell any ore at the next sale.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Nov. 6: The 100 west is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The 85 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of this level, against Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 50*l.* per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is worth 70*l.* per fathom. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Nov. 2: During the past week the lode has been taken down in the 75 east, and we find it to be 3 ft. wide, yielding upwards of 2 tons of ore per fathom—a strong, kindly lode. The lode in the 30 east has been somewhat disordered in the past week by a small cross-course, but I am happy to say that the end has just passed through it, and the lode is again forming its regular course, yielding stones of ore, and opening tribute ground. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past. The men are all working in good spirits.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is still 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundic, and stones of rich ore, looking promising to become a course of ore when it is extended some 8 or 10 fms. further east under the ore-bearing ground which was passed through in the 60, which is the opinion of all practical men who have seen the end. The lode in the 60 east is 1¼ ft. wide, still carrying a rich branch of copper ore on the north part. The railroad is completed, and the end is cleared for stuff, which we intend to push on eastward with all possible dispatch. We hope to sample on Monday, the 4th inst., about 80 tons of ore.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Nov. 4: We have no very material change to inform you of in any part of the mine since our last report. The bottom levels present much the same appearance, carrying stones of ore. In the 30 east the lode is composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level continues to look well, composed of prian, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or 24*l.* per fm. The stopes in the 41 west are worth 3 tons, or 18*l.* per fm. The tribute department continues to yield much as usual. We have sampled 165 tons of ore (computed).

— Captains Harpur and Metherell, Nov. 7: In the 53 east we have just commenced driving by the side of the lode, which will facilitate our progress westward. In the 53 west the lode is still very large, composed of quartz, mundic, and some stones of ore. The lode in the 41 east is about 2 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and quartz, intermixed with ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 41 west is improved since our last report, composed of ore and mundic, worth of the former 6 tons, or 24*l.* per fm. In the 30 east the lode is from 5 to 6 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, now down about 4 fms., is 4 ft. wide, consisting of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 16*l.* per fm. In the 20 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, carrying some mundic, peach, and capel, with occasional stones of ore. In the 10 east no lode has been taken down during the week. The different tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking, we are pleased to say, much better than for some time past.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, Nov. 7: The paddock shaft has been suspended for the present, and the men removed to the office shaft to make preparations for erecting a new whimsey. The office shaft still continues hard for sinking; the shaftmen have commenced cutting plat at the 40 yard level this morning. The 40 yard level west, on which we discovered the branch of lead, is suspended until we shall have cut the plat, and erected the whimsey. The cross-cut driving south from west shaft is without alteration since our last report.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Nov. 6: In the 20, going east from new shaft towards the north and south lode, the ground for the past few fathoms has been very hard and spare for driving, but we are now getting into more favourable ground, and I hope to see the lode in a very short time; the two men employed last month in proving a branch in back of this level I have put now to stope the bottom of the level near the cross-course, where we have a little ore, and a large and kindly lode. The bottom end, going east on the new lode, is not looking quite so well now as a few days ago; we have, however, driven through several good squats of ore, and I doubt not but the lode will improve again in a day or two as good as before.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Nov. 6: The new shaft (No. 4), near the junction, is down from 7 to 8 fms., sinking in a most beautiful channel of ground, highly mineralised, and producing now and then strong spots and strings of lead ore, but the ground so far seems unsettled. The new (No. 3) shaft, near to the swallow, is down from 5 to 6 fms. below the surface; we are now driving north from the bottom of this shaft out under the swallow. Considering the swallow is on the back of the lode, but being so close to the road side, it was not convenient to sink the shaft on it; we are, however, getting into softer ground in the end driving, but shall be able to speak more clearly of this point in a short time. I thought it advisable to suspend the No. 2 shaft for the present, and have put the four men (two in each of the above-mentioned shafts) in order to prove these points as fast as possible.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, Nov. 5: We beg to hand you our setting report for Nov.:—Eystumtean: The 10 is extended east as far as the winze; here we have set a rise to four men, to hole with the same, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm., which we expect to have completed in about a week or ten days. The cross-cut in the 10 west is driven into the lode 15 feet, the last 2 feet driven has passed through pretty good ore ground, but as there is no sign as yet of our being through it, we prefer not valuing it at present; set to four men, 1 fm., at 9*l.* The winze to sink below the adit is set to four men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. In Row's level west the lode is all the width of the end, composed of clay-slate, mundic, blende, and lead ore, altogether a very promising lode; set to four men, at 5*l.* per fathom. The cross-cut in the shallow level, west of footway shaft, has passed through ore ground worth 10 cwts. per fm.; but as we are not certain of being through it, we have set 1 fm. more to drive, to two men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. We intend to put two men to-morrow to cross-cut in the next level about 12 fathoms below this point.—Bwichgwyn: In the 30 east the lode for the last 3 feet driven is greatly improved, and if it continues as at present will yield 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to six men, 2 fms., at 6*l.* 10s. per fm. Two men to drive west of Harding's cross-cut, or branches, at 5*l.* per fm. Penrhiw tribute, four men, at 7*l.* per ton.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Lean, J. Symons, November 1: Hambley's Shaft: In the 24 east the lode is producing stones of tin, but not to value. In the rise in back of the 24 west the lode is producing occasionally rich stones of tin. In the 12 east, on the north lode, the lode has very much improved, presenting a very good appearance, worth at least 10*l.* per fm. The lode having presented such improved appearances here, we have put a pare men to drive on the same lode east in the 24 fm. level. The pitches here are without any material alteration. Lance's shaft is down to the 12 fm. level; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing very rich stones of tin. We have to-day set two ends to drive east and west at this point—viz., the 12 fm. level, on the course of the lode. There is no change in the deep adit level east since last report. The lode in the deep adit level west is 1 ft. wide, tinny. The lode in the rise in back of this level is 18 in. wide, with spots of tin, but nothing to value; the ground has improved for exploration; on the whole, producing good work. Our next month's sale will be about equal to the last. On the whole, we consider the prospects of the mine to be much improved since our last report.

NEW CROW HILL.—The stamps work well, but the floors are not yet sufficiently filled to make a bed, therefore we must stamp poor stuff to fill this up; the shoot of ore in the 35 dips east. There is nothing new in the mine, and no variation in the different objects now in progress.

NEW TRESKERBY.—W. Tregay, Nov. 7: We have just cut the Great Wheal Charlotte lode (which returned to the adventurers in a very short time 180,000*l.*) in our adit level, and find it 3 feet wide, and producing large stones of yellow copper ore, a box of which I send you by this mail. The shares are in great demand in this neighbourhood.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—Nov. 7: Wheal Topp Lode: In Dunsford's engine-shaft, sinking below the 10 fm. level, the lode is becoming larger; it is now 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, brent, and tin, very good stamping work for the latter, and looking more kindly than we have ever seen it before to become a large and masterly lode; this shaft is now down 8 fathoms below the 10; about a month more will be required to sink this shaft to a 20 fathom level, when we shall have some very valuable tin ground to open eastward to the winze sunk in the bottom of the 10. The lode in the 10 west is considerably improved; the main part is 9 inches, producing good work. There is also a small branch, north of the lode, producing some rich work for tin; taken together, we consider this end worth 10*l.* per fm. The two parts are nearing each other, hence we look forward for further improvement at the junction. In the winze below this level we have met with a large stream of water, consequently we are obliged to suspend sinking for a little while until the shaft is a little more in advance of it; there is a good lode in the bottom of this winze. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is worth 10*l.* per fathom. There is no other change to notice in this lode.—North Lode: The new flat-rod shaft on this lode is down 7 fathoms; the lode is 3 feet wide, well-defined, and contains tin throughout. This is a large and masterly lode; the stratum about it is a very pretty decomposed granite; judging from the character of the lode, and the ground about it, we feel confident it will produce large quantities of tin. We expect to have the new flat-rods to work on this lode next week.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Nov. 2: In the 75 west the lode is from 6 to 10 in. wide, yielding mundic and tin, not much to value. King's shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 43; lode from 6 to 14 in. wide, yielding fine stones of grey, black, and yellow copper ore. We find an increase of water at King's. In the coming week we shall put the flat-rods to work. We have cleared the boilers and changed the brass as required in the engine, and on Tuesday next we purpose changing a pump in the bottom lift, when we shall be in good order for the winter.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Nov. 6: The engine-shaft has been sunk below the 35 fm. level 6 ft.; lode about 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of yellow copper ore; set at 16*l.* per fm., for 10 fms., to six men and three boys. In the 35 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed principally of fluor-spar, spotted with yellow copper ore. In the same level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding fine stones of blende, mixed with mundic and copper ore; this end is now down about 6 fms. behind the ore ground passed over in the 20. In the 20 the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, impregnated with yellow copper ore.

NORTH HAFOD.—A. Francis, Nov. 5: We are proceeding rapidly with the erection of our machinery, which will soon be completed, after which we shall sink on Spargo's lode, where I have no doubt of our meeting with a rich and lasting course of ore. You are aware it is intended after we reach the 10 to drive a cross-cut for a few fathoms so as to intersect the Frongoch lode, which has proved one of the richest, if not the very richest, ever yet discovered in this county.

NORTH JANE.—S. Sims, Nov. 2: At the usual monthly setting this day, we set the following bargains:—A cross-cut to drive north of Kerr's shaft, at the 10, by eight men, at 16*l.* per fm.; the takers to pay for horse hire, landing, &c. The 20, west of engine-shaft, on the lead lode, by two men and two boys, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm. The 12, east of gossan shaft, on the tin lode, by three men and three boys, at 4*l.* per fm. The 12, west of gossan shaft, by two men and two boys, at 4*l.* per fm. A winze to sink in bottom of the adit level, east of gossan shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm. A cross-cut to drive south of gossan shaft, at the 12, by one man and one boy, at 3*l.* 5s. per fm. The lode in the winze in bottom of the adit is worth 15*l.* per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported on. We are getting on as fast as possible with erecting the new water-wheel and stamps. We sold 2 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. of tin to-day, at 63*l.* 15s. per ton.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 1: The new engine-shaft is now 8 fms. below the 27; the lode is 3 ft. wide, soft gossan, and worth about ½ ton of lead per fathom; the ground is moderate for sinking; it will take us six weeks more to sink to the 38, and allow sufficient for a fork below it. The stopes in the roof of the 27, south of the new shaft, are likely to produce nice ore, from present appearances, worth about 15 cwts. per fathom. The 27 end has been suspended during the present month for want of air; this will be remedied, I expect, as soon as the upper part of the new shaft is communicated with the adit level, of which about 6 feet remain. We this day sold to Mr. A. Eyton 10 tons of ore, at 12*l.* 5s. per ton.

NORTH MINERA.—W. T. Harris: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 35 yard level, is down 4 fathoms. The ground consists of cheri, of a kindly character for lead. The joint running the length of the shaft, and according to present appearance may be anticipated to make profitable in depth. The eastern shaft is down about 12 fathoms; the last 2 feet has been sunk on a joint which will, I think, ultimately prove to be the lode; some good stones of lead have been broken from it to-day. A discovery of great worth may be daily expected here. The level driving east from Charles's shaft, and towards the eastern, is progressing satisfactorily, the lode producing from 4 to 5 tons of lead per fathom, and in appearance most encouraging for continuance. The stopes, five in number, on the flat, between the engine-shaft and Charles's shaft, are producing from 1 to 1¼ ton of ore per cubic fathom. The caunter lode, going south-west of this level, is producing from 3 to 4 tons of lead per fathom, and of an encouraging appearance. Should this continue it will be of the greatest consequence to the mine, as it is running quite into new ground. The cross-cut north, on flat, in the 15 yard level, is producing 10 cwts. of lead per fathom, and more promising than for some time past. At Wilson's shaft the north level is progressing as fast as possible, the lode producing 30 cwts. of lead per fathom. We may look for an improvement here shortly. The south level is producing 30 cwts. of lead per fathom. Our 20 tons of lead sampled on Oct. 30 brought 12*l.* 10s. per ton, and we shall weigh it off to-morrow. I consider our prospects much improved upon last month, by which you may anticipate a larger sampling next time.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, Nov. 4: They have commenced taking down the south part of the lode in the boundry rise at Sortridge, and where cut into, about 5 fms. above the 42, is worth 30*l.* per fathom—a splendid looking lode. We have now desued in the 42 end west about 9 feet of lode; where pricked into it looks well, and is within 13 fms. of the above rise.

— R. Williams: At the 52 a cross-cut is being driven to intersect No. 2 south lode, which is expected to be cut daily. There are two others within 15 fathoms, which it would be desirable to see at this point. In Edwards's cross-cut, at the 30, the south lode, No. 1, has been cut at the east side of the cross-course, where it is poor, but they are now driving through the cross-course to see it in the eastern side, where an improvement may be looked for. At this same level Hankum's cross-cut north is being driven by four men to cut the tin lode, No. 2. It is thought that 10 or 12 fathoms further drivage will reach it. The ancients have done a great deal of work on this lode in Sortridge. A new mine may be opened up here, and it seems desirable to prove it by six men instead of four. In the 80, at the Trial shaft, the lode has not been cut, but will be shortly. As the lode has not been opened on for 20 fathoms in depth, and as the courses of ore in Sortridge are known to dip fast, the chances of finding them in depth are very good. In the 42 the prospects at this level are very good; the end is within 17 fathoms of the boundary, and the lode in Sortridge to the same is worth from 3 to 4 tons, or from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the end produces good stones of ore, and a discovery of considerable value may be expected. In the 30 west the tin lode has been intersected; the eastern end produces tin; the western end is larger and more congenial, worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. There is every probability of this becoming an important mine for tin. The machinery is of the most efficient character, and very valuable. There is every prospect of discoveries being made which will vastly enhance the value of the property within two or three months, and while these matters are progressing it is satisfactory to know that the production of ore from the several operations on tutwork and tribute will fully meet the cost, and, on the whole, we may fairly conclude that the prospects are exceedingly good. Stamping power should be provided at once for reducing the tin, which can be attached to the western engine.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Nov. 7: We have not made much progress in driving the cross-cut east from the 38 of old shaft towards the new shaft this week, the men having been engaged in removing the engine and machinery from East Fowey; we shall now, however, push it on with all dispatch. On Saturday last the cross-cut was set to six men, at 5*l.* 5s. per fm., stent, or month out; the ground is favourable for driving. I have no doubt as we advance towards the new shaft we shall let the water down, and be in a position to resume sinking, if so we shall soon effect a communication, as the ground in the shaft is of the most favourable description for opening.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, Nov. 5: The lode in the 80 east continues to look well, and yielding full 5 tons of ore to the fathom. The lode in the western stopes in the back of the level has improved, they are now yielding 4 tons of ore to the fathom. In the cross-cut south at the 50 another part of the lode has been intersected, containing mundic, with a quantity of water issuing from it. The various pitches in the back of the 65 and the bottom and back of the 50 are looking very well. We have sampled 196 tons of ore for sale this month; the ore is of an improved quality.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—W. Gilbert, Nov. 7: The lode in the 52 west is 1¼ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and the underlie is not so flat as it was last week; the ground by the side is spotted with mineral. The 42 west is in two parts producing stones of copper ore, and fine stones of lead mixed in the prian. The 32 west is 1¼ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore and blende—improving; the killas appears to improve as we get west. I am of opinion that there are large bunches of ore towards the cross-course, by the change which has taken place on the killas and the underlie of the lode.

PANT-Y-BUARTH.—J. Trevethan, Nov. 5: The lode in the back of the 88, east of Mosely's shaft, is yielding good saving work, and, from present appearances, likely to continue for some time. The other tribute pitches are without change to notice. The lode in the 88, west of engine-shaft, still continues its cheerful character, and producing from 10 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. I intend at our next setting-day to set a pitch in the back of this level, or otherwise, at so much per fm., when we may expect a good quantity of ore from it; another 8 fms. driving will cause a communication with this level to Mosely's shaft, which will enable us to set more tribute pitches on the old workings, as it will thoroughly ventilate the mine. In cross-cutting at this level for the north lode, we have gone during the week through two strings or branches of the supposed north lode; the ground has very materially changed, both as to its mineral character, being thickly impregnated with spar and clay, and its becoming easier to drive on, consequently further favourable changes are expected to follow.

PENGENNA.—E. Hitchens, Oct. 6: The cross-cut from the adit level, to intersect the south part of the lode, has been driven about 11 feet. We have not intersected the lode as yet, but we have small branches of iron in the end, underlying the same as the lode underlies, and we have a trench before us, running south-east, about 2 in. wide; these branches are composed of iron and copper—good indications of something before us. In the eastern part of the mine we are still sinking on the course of the lode; we have sunk between 5 and 6 fms., and we have still a pretty gossany lode, about 12 in. wide, composed of gossan, iron, and spar—a very promising-looking lode. In the south part of the mine we are opening the lobby at the river, and very soon we shall commence to drive the cross-cut to intersect the lode; the lode is very small at present, but a beautifully regular wall. This lode has had to make its way through an elvan course 7 or 8 fms. wide, so I do not question why it is so small. I now intend going north above the elvan, and sinking some pits, to ascertain where the lode intersects the elvan course, and to see its size and character, so that I may be better able to judge if what we are doing is right.

PRAED CONSOLS.—R. Stevens, Nov. 6: The lode at the new shaft is of a most promising appearance, and about 18 in. wide; a sample has been assayed, and found to yield about 6 cwts. of black tin to the 100 bushels of tinstuff; this lode is only about 8 or 10 ft. below the surface, and is in a most congenial granite. The cross-cut at the 35 has been driven about 9 fms. towards this lode; we cannot tell exactly how many fathoms there are to drive, as it has not been seen at any other level, but we think it may be from 15 to 20 fms. in all; driving at 45s. per fm. If the lode is cut good at this point, it will very greatly enhance the value of the mine. In the 35 end east, on the south lode, the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, containing a little tin, but not to value.

PROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, Nov. 7: We beg to inform you that Louisa's engine-shaft is cleared of stuff to the bottom, and the sumpmen are at present engaged in cutting down the shaft below the 30, which will take about a month to complete to the bottom. The 40, which is the bottom level, is extended 12 fms. only; the lode is large, producing tin throughout, and when properly laid open will, from its appearance, be profitably wrought on tribute. The winze sinking below the 30, east of Louisa's shaft, is down 8½ fathoms; the lode is large, producing good work for tin; this winze will soon be communicated with the 40. There is no particular change in the 30, east of ladder-road shaft; but at the same level, driving west, the lode has decidedly improved during the last few days; it is 3 feet wide, producing stones of red oxide and black and yellow copper ore, accompanied by a good-looking killas for mineral. At Hosking's engine-shaft the sumpmen are cutting ground below the 30 for bearers, &c., preparatory to dropping the lift below. There is but little alteration in the character of Murchison's lode since last reported. We have now 15 pitches let on tribute for tin and copper, and the tributers are working with spirit. The steam capstan is at work on Louisa's shaft, and answer's very well. The buildings for the steam stamps, and all other operations, are being got on with as little delay as possible.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, jun., P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, Nov. 5: There is no change to notice since last report. Our new south lode, and the ends east from Dunstan

nated with ore. In the 58, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, and looks more promising than for some time. In the winze sinking below the 46, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 34 fm. level, east of Wellington's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—E. Thomas, Nov. 2: The lode in the 80 end east is much improved; it is now over 2 ft. wide, and at present I think it is worth all of 30*l.* per fm., and the ground by the side of it is of a very congenial nature. The lode in the winze below the 110 is not looking so well. The lode in the end at this level is much the same as when I last advised you. No change in any other part.

— E. Thomas, Nov. 6: At the Ransom engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, we have a large and promising lode; it is now 6 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm.; the lode in the end west of the cross-course, in this level, is 4 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm.; the lode in the winze below this level is worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the end, east of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80 end east is worth 20*l.* per fathom; the stopes over this level are worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 60 are worth 8*l.* per fm.

SCHULL BAY.—W. Thomas, Nov. 2: I have just been through the mine, and have to inform you that we have a promising lode in the engine-shaft, and as the ground appears to be getting softer I think we may soon expect a further improvement. No. 3 whim-shaft is being sunk by the side of the lode. The stopes east of No. 3 shaft, west of No. 2 winze, and east of Nos. 1 and 5 winzes, look promising. The stope, on Thomas's lode, is producing rich stones of ore, intermixed with malachite, &c.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 7: Hitchins's Shaft: In the 62 west and west of the western cross-course, the lode is not yet intersected. In Mayne's stope, in the back of the 50, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. About 8 fathoms to the west of Crew's cross-cut a new winze is being sunk on the south part of the main lode, in which the lode is worth 2 tons of good ore per fathom. In Crew's stope, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 2 tons, or 20*l.* per fathom. In Gibbins's rise, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode will be taken down by the end of the week, and will, there is no doubt, yield well; where last seen it is a good course of ore, worth for length of rise (9 feet) 45*l.* per fathom. Stancombe's stope, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, is worth 30*l.* per fathom. Eva's rise is up 5 fathoms in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, and the lode is a good course of ore, worth for length of rise (9 feet) 45*l.* per fathom. In the 30 east, and east of the eastern cross-course, the lode is 3 feet wide, and promising. In the 20 west, and west of Arthur's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is from 1 to 2 feet wide, and being composed of capels, mundic, and good stones of ore is promising. In Rowe's stope, in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. In Blanchard's stope, in the back of the 50, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Good progress is being made towards the coming sampling, and we calculate upon having at least 1200*l.* worth of ore.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, Nov. 2: The mine at the different points of operation is much the same as reported at the meeting.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—W. Richards, Nov. 2: We are sinking the engine-shaft below the 40 with all possible vigour, and driving the 40 east and west; the lode maintains its size and promising appearance. In the adit end, west of cross-cut, on the tin lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic, with good tin disseminated throughout. We have assayed some of the stuff as it is broken from the end, which produced from 3½ to 4 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. No other change since last report.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Nov. 5: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The 105 east produces good stones of copper ore. Our tribute pitches are much improved during the past week.—South Mine: In the 51, driving west of cross-cut, on new south lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. No alteration in the 51 east. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 32 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Nov. 5: I beg to send you a report of the works that have been carried out since the general meeting on the 24th of May, and my opinion of the present position and prospects of the mine. The shaft has been sunk 9 fathoms, making the depth now 11½ fms. below the 70. The lode has been strong and promising throughout, averaging from 2½ to 4 feet in width, and ½ ton of lead and 5 cwts. of copper per fm. in value. The lode in the bottom is 3 feet wide, and fully of the above average value. A 6-inch standing lift of pumps has been fixed, and men are now engaged in dividing and casing the shaft, fixing the footway, and making ready for the machine kibbles to draw from the 80 by the end of this week. The 80 east has been driven 4 fms. from the shaft, the lode the whole distance yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 80 west has been driven 3½ fms. from the shaft, the lode producing for that length 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. These levels promise to open out valuable stoping ground, as there is ore in the bottom of the 70 fm. levels their whole length—90 fms. The 70 east has been driven 8 fms., making the present end 60 fms. from the shaft; it has passed through stoping ground nearly the whole distance (the lode in the bottom level being better than above, and worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm.), and for the last 2 fms. the lode has produced 1 ton of lead ore per fm. Of the ground in the back of this level 35 fms. in length have been stoped to the 60; 9 fms. are now being stoped, leaving 5 fms. of back to the bottom of the 60, and averaging 9 cwts. of ore per fathom, with not quite so promising an appearance as hitherto; and 8 fathoms are untouched, valued, in the back of the level, at from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fathom, and which cannot be stoped until the winze from the 60 has been holed—about three months' work. The 70 west has not been driven. The end is 35 fms. from the shaft, and the driving has been suspended on account of the lode being poor and the result of driving the level above not having been favourable. Of the ground driven through, 8 fathoms have been stoped to the 60; 4 fathoms in length are now being stoped, having a back of 4 fms., and valued at 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; and the remainder is too poor to pay for stoping, though the lode in the bottom of the level contains ore nearly the whole length. The 60 east has been driven 6 fms., making the end 77 fms. from the shaft. The lode, for 3 fms., has been worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; but the end is valued at only 6 cwts. per fathom, though likely to improve. In the back of this level the ground standing is 3 fms., valued at 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; and 5 fms., valued at 8 cwts. per fm. This level will be driven on, and the ground stoped or set on tribute, as soon as the winze is communicated with the 70, the ventilation at present not admitting of more men working at the same time. The winze from the 60 east, alluded to in the last report, has been completed. Another winze, 77 fms. from the shaft, has been commenced, and is now 6 fms. below the 60, and will be communicated with the 70 in about three months; this is being sunk on the south wall of the lode; the value of the lode, consequently, cannot be ascertained. The 60 west has been driven 4 fathoms. The lode is about 1 ft. wide, and spotted with ore, but not of any value. The driving of this level has been suspended, and the men removed to assist in sinking the winze below the 60 east, to complete that as soon as possible without increasing the costs. There is no ore ground of value left in this level. In the 40 east two men have been stripping down the side of the level, to prove if more lode were there, but without discovering anything of value. They are now following a branch of the lode spotted with ore, south-east of the level, to prove if the main lode had been previously driven on. The 30 west has been driven 4 fms., and is now suspended, the lode being small and poor. The 30 east, on the north lode, has been driven 14 fms., the end now being 31 fms. from the cross-cut. The lode continues about 1 foot wide, and is spotted with ore, but I should recommend further driving to be discontinued after this month. The 20 west has been driven 12 fms., the end being 97 fathoms from the shaft; it has passed through ground varying from 5 to 10 cwts. per fm.; but the end is again disordered by a cross-course. Six tributers are now working in the back of this level, at 10*l.* per ton. The ground standing is 7 fms. in length, with a back of 6 fms., and valued at 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; and 10 fathoms in length, whole to the next level, of an average value of 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The winze from the 10 has been communicated with the 20; the lode the whole depth was small, and of little value. The sales of ore here have been 61 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. of lead, and 14 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. of copper. I cannot speak confidently of there being any increase in the returns until the ore ground in the 80 is available, as the ore ground now being stoped in the 70 is not so good as it was. As the lode in the shaft from the 70 to the 80 is increased in value as in depth, and the levels in the 80 are looking so well, I would recommend sinking to a 90 fathom level as soon as possible; but that cannot be commenced until a winze has been sunk from the 70 to the 80, which will not be done for six months, and it would then take about six months more to sink the shaft. From the trenches I have cut I find that the East Darren lode must pass through the South Darren sett, about 45 fms. north of the end of the cross-cut that has been driven from the 30; but, instead of continuing the cross-cut now, I would recommend opening on the back of the lode and sinking a shaft on its course, as I think it can so be better proved and worked, and at less cost. The mine has been considerably increased in value, and as to prospects, within the last six months; for I have never seen so good a lode in any of the ends as there now is in the end of the 70; and the lode in the shaft and the 80 fm. levels is most encouraging, and the ore ground is being laid open faster than ever.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 6: The following were the setting prices on Friday last:—The 50 cross-cut to drive north by six men, at 10*l.* per fm. A shaft to sink on the adit by four men; at 9*l.* per fathom. A pitch in the back of the 50 fathom level, on the engine lode, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*, and another in the adit, on the counter lode, by four men, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Nov. 7: In the stopes east of Leaman's rise no lode taken down this week; when last taken down it was worth 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the stopes west of Leaman's rise the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of good ore per fm. We are preparing for sinking the shaft on the course of the lode, which, no doubt, will be attended with good results. We shall have from 25 to 30 tons of ore dressed by the end of this month.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—Wm. Stephens, Nov. 5: In the end driving west of the north cross-cut the lode has still the same fast underlie, composed of a beautiful spar and blende, with spots of copper ore and lead. By Capt. Davey's dialling, we have about 3 fms. more to drive to intersect the Old Wheal Betsy eastern lead lode.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, Nov. 2: We have effected the communication between the 164 end, east of Billing's, and the winze; we have a piece of ground 4 fms. long and 12 ft. high to stope before we shall be in a position to drive the end east of the above-mentioned winze; price for stoping, 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode worth full 45*l.* per fathom. We find a portion of the lode standing in the north side, west from where we holed, worth 30*l.* per fm.; on this point we shall be able to explain more fully in our next. There is no lode taken down in the 153 end, west of Bissoe Pool, for the week. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Nov. 7: The lode in Giesler's engine-shaft, sinking below the 50, is 12 in. wide, tinny, but not enough to value. The lode in the 50, west of Giesler's shaft, is 9 in. wide, with a promising appearance. In the 50, east of Giesler's shaft, the ground is hard. In the 30, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 40, west of Giesler's shaft, the lode is disordered. Roderick's lode in the 20, east of Louisa's shaft, is 10 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm., with every prospect of improving. We have fixed a horse-whim on Richards's shaft, hoping in a few days to get to the deep adit, when we shall clear out the levels on the lode, with every prospect of raising some tinstuff. The tribute pitches are looking much the same as last reported.

TOLCARNE.—Nov. 6: Field's shaftmen have fixed a plunger-lift in the 30, and will this day resume the sinking of Field's shaft. The lode in the 30 end, driving west, is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and stones of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 30 east is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. The lode in the 20 west is 16 inches wide, composed of gossan, soft spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the 20 east is 20 in. wide, and yields 1¼ ton of good ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 10 east is 16 in. wide, yielding 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 east is 1 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the adit level, east of shaft, is small and unproductive.—Enthoven's Lode: The stope in back of the adit, west of cross-cut, is worth about 16*l.* per fm. for tin. The ground in the adit cross-cut, driving south of shaft, is rather hard. We have fixed an air-machine and pipes to force air in the rise in back of adit level on King's lode, to enable the men to work; the ground is rather hard.

TREFFRY CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, S. Woodward: The cross-cut is driven towards the lode 6 ft.; we have about 2½ fms. more to drive, which will be accomplished in a fortnight from this date. We have good branches of lead and blende running through the country; the ground is all that can be desired for the production of silver-lead ore, and we think we shall have a good lode for lead when cut.

TREHILL.—H. Rickard: The ground in the 50, west from old sump-shaft, still remains good for driving, and we are making good progres, having driven over 7 fathoms within the past month. I am quite satisfied that the whole of the lode is standing to the south (west from western shaft) of the old level, below Rapson's pitch; I broke a most excellent stone of ore near the slide, which indicates of its holding good between these two levels—the 30 and 40. I have set Rapson's pitch to four men, to sink a winze from the bottom of this pitch to the back of the 40, at 8s. in 1*l.*, and to have 4*l.* per fm. for sinking; and, when this communication is effected, it will enable us to set tribute to a great advantage to the shareholders.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Nov. 7: The lode in the 144, east of Cole's engine-shaft, on the north part, contains some good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, but at present not of so much value as in the last report. In the 144, west of Cole's, we are still engaged in cross-cutting south through the lode, but intersected no ore to value as yet. The lode in the 134, east of Cole's, is worth 12*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 144, west of Cole's, on south part, is worth 16*l.* per fathom. We have holed the winze from the 124 to the 134, west of Cole's, and the men are now engaged stoping the lode west of the winze, which is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 134, east of Cole's, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 124, west of Cole's, is unproductive. In the 124, east of Cole's, we are cross-cutting through the lode, which is wide and hard. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 124, east of sump-winze, is worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 124, west of sump-winze, is worth 18*l.* per fathom.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Nov. 6: The lode in the 100, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is worth 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The lode in the 100, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 2*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The lode in the 90, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 2*l.* 10s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60, east of the cross-cut north, east of the engine-shaft, pays for driving. The lode to the west side of the cross-course is heaved 7 ft. north; it is just of the same character as east. In the 60 cross-cut south, east of the engine-shaft, there is no change. The lode in the 30, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth 2*l.* per fm. The lode in Michell's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 20, is worth 6*l.* per fm.

TRESELLYN AND SCADDICK.—John Spargo, Nov. 4: We are now stamping the tinstuff broken from the Treselyn adit on No. 1 copper lode. The tin is good, but there is a great deal of copper in it, and I think it will require burning; I must stamp this first, before I commence the Scaddick tinstuff. It is at present my impression that the backs of the tin lode in the No. 2 Treselyn adit will pay well for stoping for tin, as the stamps proved it to be better than I expected, but as to this I shall be a better judge after it is stamped and cleaned up. We have two buddles in this place, and are now putting in one more; this is all that will be required for a long time to come, but we have more to do to complete our floors; this will not prevent us from stamping, as the fixtures we have now to lay down are plant to be in use for our last process in cleaning for the market. We are now engaged taking out a piece of ground to enlarge the floors for that purpose. We are also sinking the Treselyn shaft very satisfactorily, and we have dropped another 9 ft. of pumps; the ground is still very favourable for sinking, and is the right sort from which to expect copper. We are rising at the back of the Scaddick adit as fast as possible, so as to lay open more stopes, by four men; by doing this we shall unwater the old tin shaft, and shall then commence stoping in that direction. The lode in the sink at the Scaddick, west of the old tin shaft, still looks well, and we have a good pile of stuff ready for stamping, and I hope very soon to get some ready for market.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—W. Tippett, S. Truran, Nov. 6: No change to mention has occurred in the mine since we wrote you on Saturday. The lode in the shaft, and in the stopes east and west of the shaft in the 170, is yielding good work for tin. Our prospects at present, we believe, will allow us to fulfil our promise respecting the next return of tin. The machinery throughout is working well.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, T. Foot, Nov. 4: The 30 fm. level cross-cut east has been driven during the past month 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the ground is favourable for driving, and very congenial for lead. The 30 north has been driven 6 fms. 1 ft. The lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fm., a very promising lode; this level south has been driven 6 fms. 1 ft. The lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The drivage this month at this level has laid open profitable ground, some of which will be available for stoping next month. The 15 south has been driven 5 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., and the lode being poor suspended. The men are set to rise in the back of the 30, where the lode will yield 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of the 15 south is at present worth 3 cwts. of lead per fm. We sampled on Saturday last 10 tons of lead ore.

TRIMLEY HALL.—J. Francis, Nov. 4: We are progressing very favourably with this mine. The engine-shaft is down 26 yards; the ground is of a grey limestone kind, with occasional patches of lead ore, mixed with brown spar and yellow clay, which is a good indication that the discovery already made in the winze will continue, and that when the shaft is sunk deep enough to justify us in driving a level to intersect this lode and the other lodes, a rich mine will be laid open.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Nov. 2: The engine-shaft to sink below the 25 by six men, at 16*l.* per fm., the lode in which is small, but towards the eastern end I broke some good tinny work to-day, hence I am looking forward for an improvement. The 25 east two men, at 1*l.* 15s. per fm., lode being 1 ft. wide, producing work averaging about 3 cwts. 1 qr. per 100 sacks, or (say) 3*l.* per fm. The stope above this place to two men, at 1*l.* 5s. per fm., lode worth 2*l.* per fm. The 25 west to four men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode split into two parts, but as there is a good bunch of tin gone below the 15, we are expecting a change for the better. The stope above the 15 east to one man, at 18s. per fathom; lode worth 35s. per fm. The 15 west to four men, at 6*l.* 6s. per fathom; lode 8 in. wide, yielding good work for tin—8 cwts. per 100 sacks, or (say) about 7*l.* per fm. The rise above this place to two men, at 6*l.* per fathom; lode 9 in. wide, yielding about 6 cwts. per 100 sacks, or 5*l.* 10s. per fm. The 20, west of the flat-rod shaft, to four men, at 1*l.* 10s. per fm., lode being large, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. We are pushing on this end towards the cross-course, where we are anticipating an alteration for the better. On Wednesday we shall sell a small parcel of very good tin.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 6: The 75 west is improved; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm. Other parts are much the same as last reported.

WEST CARADON.—We have made good progress in sinking Pryor's shaft this month, having sunk 5 fms.; now down below the adit 12½ fms., and if the ground continues as at present we shall reach the depth at which we propose cross-cutting to see the different lodes, fix the work, and complete shaft to that level, in about two months from this time. In the 155 cross-cut, north of Allen's, we have met with a branch, which so far as seen presents very good appearances for opening up tribute ground. We shall shortly resume the cross-cut again to see Vivian's lode, where we are very sanguine as to the result. In the 155 west, on Menadue, the ground is eased; former price 14*l.* per fm., now set for 8*l.* 10s.; from this change we expect we are getting close to the shoot of ore which we have been driving to meet with. The 116, on new lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the 80 west, on ditto, 20*l.*; and the 80 east, on ditto, 10*l.* per fm. The 38 west, on Menadue, is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 27 we are sinking a winze before this end, which is down 3 fms., and we have a branch of good ore in the bottom, so we expect shortly this point will be of same value as the end, and by effecting this communication we shall open up a good piece of tribute ground. We have set the usual number of tutwork bargains, and although those not enumerated in the above report do not contain anything to value, still they are presenting very promising appearances. We have also set the usual number of tribute pitches, which are looking, on the whole, a shade better. We have closed our next sampling, which will be over 480 tons of good quality ore; and, on the whole, we believe our prospects are more cheering than for some time past.

WEST PAR.—H. G. Webb, Nov. 2: The men are going on with their bargains very well; there are not many alterations as yet, and it is looking quite as well in the sink as when you were here. The 55 end is coming in tinny; I tried a stone that I brought up in my pocket, which produced 2 cwts. per 100 sacks. The lode at present in the 65 end is small and poor. Chalmer's shaft is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. below adit, and the ground is a little more favourable for sinking. We have two men opening on the lode in the adit. We shall get samples assayed on Monday, when I will send you the result.

WEST POLMEAR.—W. Body, Nov. 7: The 20 cross-cut is driven south of the engine-shaft about 55 fathoms, and we have about 10 fathoms further to drive in order to intersect the lode. No alteration in the ground since our last report. The 20 is driven east of the cross-cut about 5 fathoms on the branch; very little alteration since the last report. The 20 east, on the north lode, is driven about 27 fathoms; the lode varies in size from 1 to 2 feet wide. No alteration to report in quality. Each end driving at 40s. per fathom.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 4: There is no alteration in the 150 east since last reported on. I am glad to say the 150 west continues to produce good saving work for 2½ ft. wide on the north part of the lode. The gossan is of the richest description, impregnated with fine specimens of native, red oxide, and crystallised copper. This ought to augur well for the level below. The capel in the 162 fm. level contains spots and faces of mundic and grey copper ore, and water issues from the back of the end, which indicates a change.

WEST SILVER BANK.—A. Francis, Nov. 5: The value of the lode is unchanged. We are cutting out the foundation for sheds over the engine-shaft, so as to protect our men from the rain, and enable them to work at all times; in doing this we shall make it large enough for the carpenters and smiths' shops, and also to have a small office; I intend getting this made of wood planks; these will become useful to us for dressing flooring, and washing the lead ore.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, Nov. 7: The cross-cut driving south in the 76, towards the south lode, is extended 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; the ground is hard for progress. I calculate we shall have about 4 fathoms more to drive previous to the intersection of the lodes.

WEST SOUTH CARADON.—Nov. 1: We are cutting plat at the adit level in Page's shaft, and shall complete it in the time named in our last report, after which we shall open on some of the lodes already seen, which have not been worked on in consequence of the want of ventilation. We are still cross-cutting through the cross-course, but have not yet reached the eastern wall; we hope to do so shortly, and then we shall cross-cut north to see the lode known to exist in that direction, which we believe to be a good speculation.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, W. Hosking, Nov. 2: The 10, east of engine-shaft, is driving with six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, worth about 2*l.* per fm. The 10 west is driving with three men and one boy, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode small, and unproductive. The adit east of the engine-shaft is clearing by two men, at 20s. per fathom. At the flat-rod shaft we have changed the lift, and made all right. The sump-men have a bargain to sink 9 ft., cut through the lode, and cut a cistern-plat, for the sum of 30*l.* We cannot say anything about the lode yet, more than we find tin washing out. The adit east of this shaft is driving with four men and one boy, at 35s. per fm.; we expect to hole to the old workings this month. The adit on the branch is driving with two men and one boy, at 42s. per fm.; lode 12 in. wide, and a little tin, but not to value. The adit from the south part of the sett is driving with two men and two boys, at 5*l.* per fm.; we expect to cut the lode this month.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Smith, Nov. 2: Painter's shaft below the 10 is not looking so well, but we have an improvement in the 60, west of Tippett's, and in the 10, west of Jones's, that quite makes up for the falling off at Painter's shaft. We sampled yesterday 3000 sacks of tinstuff of about the former value, which we shall sell on Thursday next.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Nov. 2: Cater's engine-shaftmen have completed putting in bearers and cistern, and next week we hope to complete the fixing of the plunger-lift at the 58. In cutting through the lode at the 58 west we have met with good stones of ore, and next week we hope to be enabled to report its character. In the 48 west we have not yet cut through the cross lode, but this week we have met with good stones of ore. The stopes in back of the 48 are worth 7*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 48 we have this week cut a large stream of water, which has greatly impeded our sinking. In the two cross-cuts, driving north and south, there is no alteration since last report.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Nov. 6: In the 90 east no lode taken down since last reported, neither is there any lode taken down in the winze sinking under the 80. The stope in back of the 80 is turning out as usual—4 tons of ore per fm. In the 70 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. In the winze sinking under the 70 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of white spar and stones of ore. In other parts no alteration to notice. The tribute pitches are looking favourable.

WHEAL ANNA.—S. Mitchell, Nov. 2: The lode in both of the ends in the deep adit is improved, the branch in the eastern level is of the best quality, and forming two lodes. I fancy there is an intersection here; if so, it is very probable that the north part is standing whole west of the engine-shaft, but I shall be able to give you more information in the course of a few days. The end driving east on the lead is producing good stones of lead, and looking kindly. We are getting on with the dressing as fast as possible with the hands employed, but are not getting away the work as fast as we are raising it. On he whole, I must say things are looking very well.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Nov. 5: The lode in the 50 east has very much improved since I wrote you on Thursday last; it is 2 ft. wide, worth fully 10*l.* per fm., and showing every indication for a further improvement. The lode in the 50 west is looking very well indeed, worth 10*l.* per fm. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

— T. Carpenter, Nov. 7: Edward's Lode: The lode in the 50, east of boundary cross course, is looking better than for some time past; now 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton copper ore per fm. I think when we get a little further east of the slide this lode will improve very much. The lode in Proat's rise, in back of the 50 east, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.—Middle Lode: The lode in the 50 west is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50, east of cross-course, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in Bates's rise, in back of the 50 west, is worth 16*l.* per fm. for the length of the rise, 12 ft.—Old Lode: The lode in the 50 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and very likely for a speedy improvement. The lode in Palmer's stope, in back of the adit west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. This stope is going back east and in whole ground to surface 50 fms., and about 100 fms. in length. The mine is looking much better than it has for several years past, and we are daily opening out good ore ground.

WHEAL CONCORD.—Capt. Luke, Nov. 6: The men working the lead ore on tribute are getting good wages, and the ground looking well. The cross-cut at the 38 is now in hard capel, and judging from the length of ground driven, it is not at all improbable that this is the north caple of the lode, which a few feet driving will prove; if so, we are close upon the copper, as predicted by Capts. Richards and Mitchell.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Nov. 7: The 48 west is being pushed on as fast as possible by six men, and as we are now bordering on the east cross-course we may expect to drain the water soon. The 60 west is also being pushed for the same purpose; nothing of alteration in the lode in either end. The stopes are continuing their value of 10*l.* per fm. for copper ore; we are progressing with our dressing, and shall have a good parcel of ore by Christmas.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, sen., Nov. 1: No. 1 rise, in back of the 40, east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing a little black and grey copper ore. No. 2 rise, in back of this level, by four men, at 3*l.* 5s. per fm., where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and a little gossan, with good stones of yellow and grey ore, of a very promising character. The 40 fm. level cross-cut to drive south, west of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 9*l.* per fm.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Nov. 2: South Lode: In the 92 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 81 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 71 west the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the stopes east and west of Peter's winze, below the 61 west, the lode is worth fully 4 tons of ore per fathom, average. The lode in the 50 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; and in the rise in back of this level it is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 40 east we are driving by the side of the lode; in the stope below this level it is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No change in any other point.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Nov. 2: We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 110, and with which we hope to make good progress. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, of quartz, &c., spotted with grey ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 110 west is 20 in. wide, of quartz and grey ore—a promising lode. The lode in the 90 west is 10 in. wide, of yellow ore, embedded in quartz, peach, and mundic—also a promising lode. We are glad to say that the cross-cut is letting out more water than for some time past.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Nov. 7: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 20; the lode is worth 18*l.* per fm.; the shaft-men at the present time are engaged taking down the south part of the lode, at 3*l.* per fm., and when done we shall commence to rise a 20-fathom, drawing-lift before sinking any deeper. The end east in the 20 is driving at 3*l.* per fm., and the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 10 is also worth 5*l.* per fm.; we are expecting to hole this winze in a few days. In the 26, west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 3*l.* per fm., and driving at 1*l.* 10s. per fm.; in this level, east of the shaft, the lode is small and poor, price for driving 3*l.* 10s. per fm.—Georgia Lode: In the back of the adit level there are two stopes working, at 7*l.* per fm., the lode in each stope is worth 60*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of the 33 is worth 18*l.* per fathom; price for stoping 6*l.* 10s. per fm. In the tribute department we have:—1 pitch working by four men, at 6s. in 1*l.*; 5 pitches working by ten men, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*; 1 pitch working by two men, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l.*; 1 pitch working by two men, at 9s. in 1*l.*; 1 pitch working by two men, at 10s. in 1*l.*; and 5 pitches working by ten men, at 12s. in 1*l.*; the tributers paying all expenses. We sampled on Friday, the 1st inst., 1642 barrows of tinstuff, which we estimate to be worth 108*l.* In consequence of the weather having been so wet, we are making but slow progress with building the stamps' engine-house.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Nov. 2: The ground in the engine-shaft is not quite so easy for sinking, therefore our progress is not more than 2 fms. per month. The lode in the 115 east end is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the stopes below the 100 is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 100 end is disordered with a large vugh; this end at present is unproductive. In the deep adit, north cross-cut, the ground is favourable for driving; no lode seen yet.

WHEAL HARRIS.—J. Pryor, Nov. 5: I have at present suspended the cross-cut south, and have put the men to open westward on the branch that produced the lead, and eastward on a lode. By another week, on opening a little on these two points, I shall be able to give a more definite report.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, November 6: In the 14 cross-cut we appear to be through the hard capels, and have now branches of spar, white iron, and crystals of lead. There is a good deal of water coming from the breast of the end, and no doubt we are close to the lode. In the 28 cross-cut we have just cut 18 in. into the middle lode, and thus far find it composed of flookan, spar, &c., with good stones of lead. Immediately over this, at the 14 fathom level, this lode was only 2 or 3 inches wide, and no lead in it. At the 28 fathom level, as far as cut into, it has a promising appearance. We have probably 7 or 8 fathoms to drive to cut the south lode. The pitches on the old lode are much the same as reported at the meeting.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—Wm. Williams, Nov. 7: Engine Lode: In the 160 end, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is producing low-price stamping work; price for driving 3*l.* 10s. per fathom. The 150 cross-cut is extended north of the engine-shaft 2 fms.; price for driving 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 140 end, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 2*l.* per fathom; price for driving 2*l.* 5s. per fathom. The 120 end, west of the engine-shaft, is opening tribute ground; price for driving 2*l.* per fathom.—Gowan Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 40, is worth 4*l.* per fathom; price for sinking 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 40 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fathom; price for driving 2*l.* 15s. per fathom. We have had a tolerably good lode in this end for the last 17 fathoms driving. The lode in the 40 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fathom; price for driving 3*l.* 5s. per fathom. In the 40 end, east of Philips's shaft, the lode is worth 3*l.* per fathom; price for driving 7*l.* per fathom.—North Russoe Lode: In the 15 end, east of Bolitho's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth a little more than will pay for returning; a promising lode at the depth. There is no change to notice in any other tutwork bargain. The pitches are producing about the same quantity of tin as for some time past.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Nov. 7: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 160 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 150, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. Clymo's shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the 160. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past. We sold on October 26 two parcels of lead ores: No. 1, computed, 60 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 24*l.* 4s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, computed, 56 tons, to Messrs. Robert Michell and Son, at 10*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL MOYLE.—J. Tregoning, G. Johns, Nov. 6: Michell's shaft has been sunk 3½ fms. below the 20, ground just as last reported; sinking by six men and three boys, at 12*l.* per fm. In the 20 end, driving east on the north lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing rich work for tin, and good stones of copper ore, worth 8*l.* per fm.; driving by three men and three boys, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom. On Saturday last we set a cross-cut to drive south in the 20, to cut the south lode, which we calculate to cut in about 2 fms. At this point we expect to intersect the same run of tin ground that we have got in the bottom of the 12. In the stopes to the east of the winze, in bottom of the 12, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin; stoping by ten men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. To the east of these stopes, in the bottom of the 12, we have commenced to sink a winze; lode 3½ ft. wide, producing average stamping work for tin; sinking by four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. To the west of the cross-cut, in the bottom of the 12, we are also sinking a winze in the north lode; this winze is producing rich stones of copper ore and saving work for tin. The stopes in back of the 12 are just as last reported.

WHEAL NELSON.—W. H. Reynolds, S. Lean, Nov. 5: The 44 is extended east of cross-cut 16 fms., and the lode in the end has a promising appearance; this end is re-set to four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; this level is driven 19 fms. west of cross-cut; the lode in places yielding good work for copper; this end is also set to four men, at 3*l.* per fathom. The shaft is down 8 ft. below the 44, in which the lode is large, and made up of prian, spar, &c., with spots of copper ore in it; this is re-set

we have not cut any branch to notice. In the same level, east of the cross-cut, on the engine lode, the lode is 7 in. wide, yielding stones of tin and copper ore, but not to much value. The stopes in the bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 14*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the same level is worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 13*l.* per fm.; the stope in back of the same level is worth 8*l.* per fm. The skip-road is completed to the 80. The masons are now engaged laying the roof of the new engine-house.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, In the 40 fm. level driving east the middle lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin. In the eastern shaft, sinking below the 18, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing work for tin. In the fist-rod shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Nov. 3: The 30 west is set at 9*l.* 9s. per fathom; the lode is worth about 3 tons per tm. The 40 west, at 10*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is producing saving work—a very kindly end. The 40 east is set at 7*l.* per fm. Nothing has been done towards taking down the lode in this end; it is a new bargain. The stope is worth 4 tons per fm. The eastern stope is suspended, and so is the 20 west and 30 east, on north lode. We have about 100 tons of ore prepared for market, and from 40 to 50 tons more undressed. The water is in fork to the 40, and a full supply for all our purposes.

—R. Barkell, Nov. 6: The 40 west is producing saving work, and looking well for an improvement; the ground about it being congenial for copper ore. The ground in the 40 east is also congenial for copper ore; the lode, although at present split up in branches, is looking kindly. The lode in the 30 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stope west of Thomas's winze is producing 4 tons per fm. The eastern stope is suspended for the present, and we are driving a level between the 20 and 30 on a caunter branch; the said branch is 5 in. wide, of good quality ore.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL LUDCOTT will sell this week 10 tons of silver, and before the quarterly account, on Dec. 20, will sell 10 tons more. It will also sell during the quarter 160 tons of silver-lead ore of the first quality, and 60 tons of the second quality. There is an abundance of the silver left, and every probability of meeting with the silver lode in the 80, and as the mine gets deeper. No call will be required at the next meeting to pay for the purchase of Wheal Wrey machinery.

THE PADSTOW MINING DISTRICT.—The remarks of Mr. Swan, in the Journal of Oct. 26, on the mines in this district were ably and fairly made, so far as he went. I would add thatt he TRELOW MINE is on a continuation of the Padstow lodes, at the commencement of the rise from the valley. The adit level produces copper, as good as ever I saw raised in Cornwall. The object in driving the level was to cut the Old Trelow lodes, which run 20° more easterly than those to Padstow, and, consequently, the four or five lodes will come together some 50 or 100 fms. to the south of the end where the lead is cropping out, in a stratum of ground which was called by the late Capt. J. Champion, Mr. Ennor, and other eminent lead miners, the most congenial for mineral they had ever seen.—WM. TARRALL: *Padstow, Nov.* 4.

WHEAL CONCORD.—Great progress is being made at this mine. The lode of lead lately discovered is producing excellent ore, and is worked on tribute at 10s. in 1*l.*, and the miners making good wages. The copper lode of the Collacombe sett, which Capts. Richards and Mitchell reported would be found by driving the 38, must now be nearly cut, as the ground is exactly similar to that adjacent to the copper ore in the Collacombe sett. The captains think the lode is within 1 fathom of the present driving. The pumps keep the water with ease.

CUDDRA.—The lode at Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is improving very much. The lode for 5 feet wide is worth about 4 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. A large stone of tin (30 lbs. weight), and nearly half tin, has been received at the company's office during the week. The lode is evidently one of great promise, presenting every indication of being on the top of a large deposit of ore.

LLANGYNOG UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Mr. J. Taylor, jun. (Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) has recently visited and thoroughly inspected the mines of this company, and has made a report to the company of the appearance of the various points of operations therein. He was greatly pleased with the appearance of the lode lately discovered at the 66 yard level; a length of little more than 3 yards has been driven since the good ore was cut, and a fine pile has been taken out and is now spread out to view on the surface; it contains, as far as he could judge, from 7 to 8 tons of clean ore; the lode is 5 ft. wide, hard, and contains ore in branches and spots all over; it is not so rich in the forebreast as it was a few feet back, but it is a splendid lode. How long it will last no one can tell, but it is found in a good place, and is, probably, only a continuance of the great course of ore formerly worked in the old (Powis) mine. In a winze now down 15 yards from the 66 yards level, the lode shows good signs of improvement, and its character is similar to that near the newly-discovered ore in the end. He recommends that the plan of working proposed by his brother be strictly adhered to. He also recommends that Captain Knotwell be instructed to repair a footway in one of the shafts, so that the western part of the mine can be reached with speed and ease.

CARADON CONSOLS.—It is greatly to be deplored that this mine, possessing very fair prospects, should have been so much damaged by recent exaggerated statements in the papers. There are several good points to come off in the deepest level when reached, but there must be a further considerable outlay of time and money. The statements above alluded to only destroy confidence, as the price has already fallen from 15*l.* to 11*l.* per share, and will go lower.

WEST RHOSESMOR AND EAST COED-YR-HENDRE LEAD MINE (near Mold, Flintshire).—The first meeting of shareholders was held at the works on Wednesday, when the partners present walked over their boundary, and minutely examined the different features of the property, with the view of determining the best mode of future operations. Several fine specimens of rich ore and blende were on surface; and from their own judgment, and the best information gleaned, they seemed highly pleased, and satisfied that they had embarked in a good speculation, being situated also in one of the best mineral districts in this country. The following gentlemen were appointed directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. J. C. Davies, M.D., Holywell; John Hitchen, Chester; and John Green, Liverpool. Mr. John Trevethan, of Holywell, was appointed engineer; and Mr. James Williams, of the Holywell Savings' Bank, secretary to the company. After the business of the day was concluded, the shareholders retired to the Black Lion Hotel, Mold, where a sumptuous dinner was provided for them, in Mr. Dean's usual good style.

OKEL TOR.—I was at this mine yesterday with Capt. Wm. Edwards, of Wheal Sidney, who went underground, and has promised to make his report next week. He informed me that the 80 end east was looking exceedingly well, and very likely to improve, and that his report would be highly satisfactory.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The different points of operation are worth together 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm., and the mine is now making a monthly profit, yet the shares keep at 13s. 6d. to 15s., which were once 6*l.* to 8*l.*, and will ere long see this again. About 100 tons of good ore will be sampled by the end of this month. These are cheap shares, and will have a great advance.

BRYNAMBOR is opening up a good mine. The lode is now worth 8 tons per fathom of very fine quality ore, and looking well. The shaft is rapidly approaching the 20, and shows every indication of a good productive lode.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—In the 10 west there is a considerable improvement; the lode is becoming very large, and producing rich work for tin, and the ground about it is becoming softer. This lode is split into two parts in this end, and each part producing rich work for tin. The agents feel confident that when these parts unite in this soft granite (which will be in about 3 ft. driving) there will be a large course of tin. The lode in the engine-shaft is also becoming larger as they go down; it is now over 1 ft. wide, and good work for tin. A great deal has been said about the small lode in this mine: what will be the next fault found with this very promising young mine, which is doing far better than any other young mine in this county? A new flat-rod is also in course of erection to a new lode in the north part of the sett, which is full 3 ft. wide, all tinny work; the ground is soft granite, so that it will be cheap to explore.

PENMAEN (Tracosfynydd) to all appearance is very probable to turn out a good copper mine, if worked in a miner-like manner; as yet it is but in its infancy.

At TOLCARNE they have met with a good bunch of ore in the 20 east; a lode in a winze sinking below the 10 east is also in a good bunch of rich ore, the winze being 10 fathoms ahead of the ore ground in the 20. Other parts of the mine are working well.

WHEAL GRYLLS throughout is looking well. The last two months' sale of tinstuff was 1800*l.*, and a profit thereon of 650*l.* They will sell to-day, as will be seen by the report published in another column, 1080*l.* worth, which will give 560*l.* profit for the month of October. The shares are in 1024, and yet selling at 8*l.* per share. It is beyond doubt the cheapest share in the market, and will see a very high price. No time should be lost in making a purchase. The different points of operation are worth 300*l.* to 350*l.* per fathom. An agent who lately inspected the mine writes, under date Nov. 5:—"I was in the neighbourhood of Wheal Gryls yesterday, and was informed that the mine had generally improved lately, especially in the engine-shaft and on Georgia lode, and that they will sample 1000*l.* worth of tinstuff for the past month; it seems, therefore, very surprising that the shares should be so low. I have seen mines lately with the prospects not near so good bringing four or five times as much. I cannot, therefore, understand how the price should be declining, or at a standstill, when the mine is looking so well. Shares are cheap at 20*l.* to 25*l.*, and yet only now selling at 8*l.* to 8*l.* 10s.

SILVER BANK MINES.—These mines are now placed in thorough working order, and the levels cleared. The tramways are laid down, and as soon as the wheel and crusher are completed the ore already broken and laid open may be sent to market. One of the most experienced mine agents in Cardiganshire writes—"I find the greatest part of the lode is now standing on the north wall for the length of 62 fathoms, and to a depth from surface of 40 fms." Rich ore is already discovered to justify the most sanguine expectations of success, and the reports already given are very far below what could be said in favour of these mines.

WHEAL HARRIS (Lifton).—We have taken the opportunity, during the past week, of inspecting a box of very good quality lead ore from this mine, now lying at the company's offices, Copthall-buildings. We understand that it is worth 12 in 20 for lead, and 40 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The lode is cut through in the 160 west, and is composed of soft spar, prian, and chlorite, interspersed with copper ore throughout. It has a leader 3 feet wide on the north wall, producing good ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 is also very large; 6 feet of it is being carried. It is the opinion of the agents that this point is in close proximity to a large deposit of ore. The 120 is being driven east and west by the north side of the lode. The lode in the 120 west will be taken down this week, and, from the indications, an improvement may soon be expected. Forty tons of ore have been sampled this week.

SALES OF MINING PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS sold on Thursday, by public auction, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, the Casara Lead Mine, together with the machinery, plant, &c. The property was started by the late company as one offering unusual chances of success—indeed, some little time since promises were held out of an early dividend, but, from the mismanagement at the mines, the called up capital has been expended, in addition to 3000*l.* realised from the sales of ore. It was resolved by the proprietary that the sett should be offered for sale in one lot, and placed in Mr. T. P. Thomas's hands for that purpose, who stated that he had recently visited the property, and in his opinion a very small further outlay would open out a good mine, as the Red vein seen in the adit had not been proved at any point under that level, although 1 or 2 fathoms further driving would do so. There was every convenience on the mine, the buildings, &c., being of a very substantial character. Anyone who might purchase the property could take possession at once, and commence to raise and dress lead ore for the market. After a spirited competition, commencing at 350*l.*, the lot was knocked down for the sum of 980*l.* Mr. Thomas then proceeded to sell the following mining shares:—10 Wheal Emma (Buckfastleigh), at 29s., 10 at 26s., 10 at 27s., 50 at 24s.; 12½ East Trefusis at 8s.; 5 Wheal Trefusis at 2s. 6d.; 30 South Herodsfoot at 2s. 6d.; 1 Deep Level (Minera) at 11s.; 250 Bedford Consols at 6d., 50 at 7d., 50 at 9d., 3 at 8d.; 15 Great Retallack at 17s.; 15 Great Wheal Martha at 26s.; 10 Nanteos and Penrhiw at 7s. 6d.; 20 South Devon Iron and General Mining ordinary shares at 1s., 10 preference ditto at 4s.; 40 Hawkmoor at 1s.; 5 South Wheal Crofty at 2s. 6d.; 1 South Wheal Seton, 1*l.* 16s., 1 at 2*l.* 15s., 1 at 3*l.* 3s.; 1 Silver Rake at 9*l.*; 5 Bottle Hill at 11s. 6d.

Mr. MARSH sold the same day, at the Auction Mart, 100 shares in North Wheal Basset, being the last portion to be sold under an order of the Court of Chancery. The whole were sold in different lots, averaging 3*l.* 12s. 6d. per share.

THE WEATHER, AND THE APPROACHING COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my letter in last week's Journal I stated that from the 3d to the 6th the weather would be generally fine, at least as fine as we can expect for November, and afterwards unsettled. Rain is now falling in various parts, while the weather has been changeable in London. I also stated, *about the 4th and 5th we should have fog, with strong winds.* On Monday, the 4th, a severe gale was experienced at Portsmouth, Dover, and along that coast; on the 5th the wind was very severe in London. Your readers will recollect I predicted severe gales about the 23th and 30th of last month. The gale on the 28th occurred as predicted; but the disastrous gale of the 2d did not occur until about 36 hours after the time predicted. On referring back over the calculations for the year, I find a similar phenomenon occurred with the severe gale on the 9th of February last, which caused such serious loss of life and property. It is most singular at that time the *comet of April was approaching the sun, and on the present occasion we have a similar phenomenon.* In one of my recent letters I referred to the late perturbation, which gave us the extraordinary fine weather in October; in consequence of which, together with other facts, I predicted the approach of *another comet;* and on October 3 I wrote Mr. Hind as follows:—

26, *Throgmorton-street, Oct.* 3.—MY DEAR SIR: The result of my observations, so far as they have gone, lead me to expect the visit of another comet about the middle or near the end of November next, if not before that time. I would add, that if a comet is discovered before November, in all probability it will be a small one; but if not until after the time I have named it will be one of considerable magnitude.—G. SHEPHERD, C.E.

This letter was also published in the *Mining Journal* on the 12th. On Tuesday last I had the satisfaction to learn from Mr. Hind that a comet—Encke's comet—had been lately discovered at the Berlin Observatory. Although this is a small comet, with not more than three years' period, yet the part it performs in the meteorology of our climate is most astounding, and truly sublime. I also stated we should have some strong gales about the 8th and 9th, also thunder and lightening about the same time: these events will, no doubt, occur in due course. Extending these predictions further, strong gales will again occur about the 12th and the 16th and 17th, with the weather more or less unsettled and changeable to about the 21st, with fog at intervals.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

26, *Throgmorton-st., E.C., Nov.* 7.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 169 fresh ships caused an animated market, and a large business was done in all descriptions of coal, at fully the prices current last week. Best house coals, 20s. to 20s. 9d.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday, there were 52 arrivals. The tone of the market was dull, and little business done in any description of coal, prices quoting the same as on Monday.—On Friday, only 22 fresh ships having arrived, and colder weather, the tone of the market was stronger, but prices remained the same for all kinds of coal. Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; Lambton Wallsend, 20s.; Kelloe Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Hatton Wallsend, 18s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Bell's Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s.; manufacturers, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton: 16 cargoes unsold; 85 ships at sea.

Importation of Coals into London, by sea, in the month of October, 924 ships, containing 299,560 tons; being an *increase* on the corresponding month in 1860 of 5752 tons.

Importation of Coals into London, by railways and canals, in the month of October, 152,016 tons; being a *decrease* on the corresponding month in 1860 of 3354 tons.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in October was 56,758 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 32,846 tons, showing an increase last month of 23,912 tons. The total shipments from January to October were 553,003 tons; same period of 1860, 550,283 tons—increase this year, 2720 tons.—The exports of coal coastwise during Oct. were 10,391 tons; same month last year, 18,280 tons—decrease last month, 7880 tons. Total coastwise from January to October, 73,502 tons; same period in 1860, 126,837 tons—decrease in present year, 53,335 tons.

The following is a return of the coal exported from the port of Great Grimsby during October:—To France, 4170 tons; Hamburgh, 974; Norway, 1019; Denmark, 589; Russia, 1669; Prussia, 559; and Malta, 635—total foreign, 9615 tons; coastwise, 670; grand total, 10,285 tons.

Two beds of anthracite coal have been discovered near Acapulco, on the west coast of America. This discovery is likely to be of great importance, as affecting the steam-packet communication between Panama and California.

FIND OF THE CANNEL AND KING COAL MINES AT LATHOM.—There has been discovered during the past week on the estate of the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, at Lathom, two mines—the Cannel and the King coal. The quality is equal to the best Wigan, proving the existence of the Cannel mines in the Skelmersdale coal field. —*Ormskirk Advertiser.*

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—THE EXPLOSION AT THE PRINCE ALBERT PIT, NEAR WIGAN—TWELVE LIVES LOST.—On Friday morning there was another fearful addition to the list of colliery explosions; an accident having occurred which has already resulted in the death of 12 persons—in addition to that of one woman, caused by frignt upon hearing of her husband being amongst the injured. The gas is said to have ignited at the open lamp of the under fireman, Riding, who is badly burnt, but still living, as are also Howcroft and Ellison, who were likewise on the spot. The gas appears to have come from a goaf, and to have entered the drawing-road, where it exploded near a hole in the roof.

DEATH FROM NEGLECT OF A COLLIER.—At Heys Collery, at Ashton, William Mort was killed through entering a place charged with foul gas, and properly marked as dangerous.

SHAFT ACCIDENT AT HAIGH COLLIERY, WIGAN.—At the inquest on the bodies of the men who died through the accident at Haigh Colliery, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, Mr. Higson, the Government Inspector, having expressed himself satisfied that the accident was not the result of any neglect. It seems that six men were engaged in bricking the sides of the pit, and that the weight of the bricks on the scaffold caused a beam to give way. All were injured, but three only died, and the other three are now recovering.

WORKINGTON HEMATITE IRON COMPANY.—On Friday afternoon the six blast-furnaces, cottages, and working plant of the above company, situate on the north side of Workington Harbour, which have for some weeks past been advertised, were brought to the hammer at the Savings Bank in that town. A large number of persons were in attendance, comprising representatives of nearly all the West Cumberland iron proprietors, as well as some from a distance. For some time the auctioneer was unable to obtain a bid; at length he was started with the nominal offer of 5000*l.*, but could not obtain any advance. The liquidators then retired for the purpose of deciding upon a reserved upset price, and after a short absence returned, and declared that an advance upon 24,000*l.* would be considered as a sale. This announcement was followed by a bid of 24,100*l.* by Mr. FOX, and no further advance being made, that gentleman was declared to be the purchaser, the price being about one-half of the original cost. It has since transpired that the concern has been bought for a new company, with which Messrs. Lindon, extensive iron ore proprietors, are connected.

MINING LAW IN CORNWALL.—The Vice-Warden of the Stannaries has granted a rule absolute for the sale of the shares in BUDNICK CONSOLS MINE, belonging to Messrs. C. Collings, J. Williams, and T. Treloar.——The agents of NORTH TRESKERBY have been fined 1s. and costs for erecting machinery within 25 yards from the public road, without there being a sufficient screen or fence to conceal it, and for having broken the road.——An interpleader action, connected with NORTH PROVIDENCE MINE, has been commenced (Harvey and others *v.* Hall) to try the question whether a rope deposited as security for money advanced a month before the registrar's taking possession of the materials under decree of the Court was the property of the party in possession of the mine, or liable to seizure by the Court.——It will be recollected that the SWANPOOL SMELTING WORKS were to be sold, with the concurrence of the Court, and that had been done. An attempt was made to dispose of them in the spring of this year, but there being no bidders at the auction, the property was bought in at a nominal sum. The property was next advertised for sale in the autumn, every publicity being given to the announcement, but at the auction, at the Greenbank Hotel, at Falmouth, scarcely any one besides the official liquidator and himself attended. The auctioneer named the reserved bid, 1150*l.*, and Mr. Pittaire, merchant, of London (the only bidder present), offering 5*l.* more, the property was knocked down to him. Mr. Pittaire at once paid down 250*l.* deposit money, and he had now to ask his Honour to confirm the rule, and to authorise the liquidator to retire from the works, subject to his being paid for possession, 40*l.*, which he was prepared to do out of the deposit money lodged in the bank. The application was granted.——Mr. Marrack said the ST. AUBYN MINE had been taken possession of under a decree of the Court, and the sett was afterwards offered for sale on three different occasions, but on none of them was a bid made for it, and the official liquidator was still in possession of it. As that gentleman was in a rather responsible position in consequence, and it was not likely that the sett would ever realise anything, he asked his Honour to authorise the official liquidator to retire from the mine. His Honour authorised the official liquidator to withdraw from possession of the mine, on giving proper notice to the lessees and the landlord of his intention to do so.

*** We shall give a SUPPLEMENT with next week's JOURNAL, in which the proceedings at the Mining Congress of Vienna will be continued; also the papers on Foreign Mining, and the New Tariffs; Observations on the Coal Mines of Belgium; on Steam-Boilers, and Causes of Explosion; New Mode of Coking Slack; Coal and Iron Mining *v.* Copper and Tin Mining; The Source of England's Greatness—Mineral Veins; The Abused Patent Law; The Climate of England—the Weather, &c.

*** With the Journal of Oct. 19 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contained plans and description of the West Silver Bank Mine, Cardiganshire; Coal Mines Lighted by Electricity; Hunt's Improved Jigging Machinery (illustrated); on Tin Dressing (read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire); on Steam-Boilers, and Causes of Explosion (read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire); Manufacture of Iron; Ley's Distilling and Rectifying Apparatus; Pistons and Piston-rods; Electric Telegraph Conductor; Diagrams of the Drummore Colliery Winding-Engines, with detailed description; diagrams and descriptions of improved Endless Railway for Trains on Common Roads, and of a plan of Assisting Carriages up and down hill, by Mr. L. Gompertz; and some miscellaneous information.

*** With the MINING JOURNAL of Oct. 5 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET which contains a Plan and Description of the North Pool Mine, Illogan, Cornwall; the Proceedings of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire (first annual meeting), comprising the President's Address; and Papers by Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, on Mineral Veins; by Mr. R. Pearce, on the Application of Chemistry to the Dressing of Tin Ores; by Captain John Tonkin, on Winding Machinery; and by Mr. Hunt, on Stamping Machinery, on the Metallic Fuse, and on Jordan's Miner's Theodolite, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 8, 1861.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	105	10	0	—
Tough cake..... „	102	10	0	—
Tile..... „	102	10	0	—
Burra Burra .... „	102	0	0	—
Copiapo ..... „	—		—	—
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	2	—
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	1½	—
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	0	11½	—
Bottoms ..... „	0	1	0½	—
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	10	—

IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6	5	0	—
Ditto, to arrive	6	0	0	—
Nail rods	7	0	0	—
„ Stafford. in London	7	0	0	—
Bars ditto	7	5	0	8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8	10	0	— —
Sheets, single	9	0	0	9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	0	0	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	0	0	—
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	10	0	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5	5	0	—
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	10	0	12 0 0
To arrive	10	10	0	—
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	8	0	2 18 0
Ditto, f. o. b. in Tees ..		—		— —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees		—		— —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3	10	0	3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig		—		— —

LEAD.				
English Pig	20	0	0	21 10 0
Ditto sheet	20	10	0	21 0 0
Ditto red lead	22	10	0	—
Ditto white	28	10	0	30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	22	10	0	23 0 0
Spanish	19	0	0	— —

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9d.-9¼d.
Wire	9¼d.- —
Tubes	10½d.- —

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.	
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	—	— —
„ (hammered).	15 0 0	15 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	15 10 0	—
English, Spring	18 0 0	23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0	—
„ Spindle	30 0 0	—
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.	
Foreign	19 0 0	—
To arrive	19 7 6	—

ZINC.		
In sheets	24 0 0	—

TIN.		
English, blocks 120	0 0	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..121	0 0	—
Ditto, Refined 122	0 0	—
Banca 117	10 0	—
Straits 116	0 0	—

TIN-PLATES.*		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0	1 9 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0	1 15 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6	1 6 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0	1 13 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 2 0	—
IX Ditto..... „	1 8 0	—
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0	13 0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 9¼d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6- 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The tone of our market continues steadily to improve, considerable activity is now displayed, and prices of metals, with but few exceptions, are moving in an upward direction. The shipping trade, though it has yet hardly regained its ordinary strength, has increased, and the demand for home consumption continues good. The prospects of the market generally are of a satisfactory character, and the advance in the Bank rate of discount will, doubtless, give an increased impetus to the trade.

COPPER.—In English descriptions held in second-hands a large business is doing, mostly at prices a little under fixed rates. The market is evidently stiffening, but not yet equal to full prices; holders, however, find but little difficulty where a concession in price is made in realising. Foreign is now, for the most part, held firmly, a very large quantity (something like 5000 tons) has changed hands during the past week or ten days, and prices are now as follows, with a decidedly upward tendency—Burra Burra, 102*l.*; Kapunda, 102*l.*; Chili, 91*l.*, at which price business was done in the latter both yesterday and to-day. The standard of ores has again advanced 2*l.* Yellow metal is at present in steady demand, but full rates are unattainable.

IRON.—A better feeling is manifested in railway iron, orders for spring delivery having been given out pretty freely. Rails for immediate shipment can still be bought at 5*l.* 5s., f.o.b. in Wales. Merchant bars in fair request at 6*l.*, f.o.b. in London, or 5*l.* 5s. at the works. Staffordshire kinds very little enquired for, and prices unaltered. An improved demand has sprung up for Swedish bars, and prices have advanced to 11*l.* 10s., 12*l.*, with a disposition to go still higher. Scotch pigs have slightly declined during the week, the last quotation from Glasgow being 49s. 3d. for mixed numbers, but probably the reduction in the Bank rate will cause some little stir, and send prices up again.

LEAD.—A more active enquiry exists for English pig, but sellers are unable to realise price above 19*l.* 10s. for ordinary qualities, and 21*l.* 10s. for best brands. Sheet and shot remain quiet. Spanish pig, 19*l.*

SPELTER.—The price of this metal, as we predicted last week, has already suffered a decline, in consequence of the increasing stocks, and fewer transactions have taken place during the week. There were sellers on 'Change to-day at 19*l.*, and it is not improbable that a further decline will follow; this market, owing to the numerous speculative operations, being rather unstable. ZINC steady at 24*l.*

TIN.—English descriptions are in quiet request, and smelters rather firmer in price. Foreign is still exceedingly inactive. Banca is quoted 117*l.* 10s.; fine Straits, 106*l.* 10s. Buyers of small quantities are only to be found. TIN-PLATES without any alteration worth noticing.

STEEL.—English makes slow of sale. In foreign, Swedish keg holds a good position, and is in good demand—price 15*l.* to 15*l.* 10s. Large sales are reported to have taken place in Sweden, and the price there has advanced to 16*l.*,—20s. per ton higher than in London; this will, no doubt, exercise a beneficial effect on prices on this side.

GLASGOW, Nov. 7.—Although it is generally admitted that the stock of Scotch pig-iron has already increased upwards of 80,000 tons this year, yet, when it is taken in account that the shipments to the United States have been so insignificant, this addition to the stock is not to be wondered at. The make of pig-iron in 1861 will be larger than in any former year, and is estimated at about 1,020,000 tons to 1,030,000 tons. The shipments this year will show an increase of about 25,000 tons over last year, but the home consumption will show a decrease. The ample statistics of the trade, about to be issued next month, will show the stock in makers and warehousekeepers' hands to be about 580,000 tons, including the Carron stock. In the meantime the large stock is exercising a depressing effect on the market, and No. 1 is difficult of sale at 49s., No. 3 at 48s., and m.n. warrants at 49s. 6d. per ton.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Oct. 31, writes:—The past month has not furnished any incidents of interest, and we might almost limit ourselves to a simple reference to statistical figures. With the exception of a thousand slabs sold at the beginning of this month, besides some trifling transactions for ordinary demands at 70 fl. and 70½ fl., we cannot report a single transaction of importance during the remainder of the month. There were steady sellers at the above prices, but all lower offers, as well as 69½ fl. for entire warrants, were refused. In short, we may state that the market has maintained its position, notwithstanding the limited business, and at present 70 fl. is even offered in vain.

	1861.	½ 1860.	1859.
The stock on warrants amounted on Sept. 30 .....Slabs	81,750	½ 88,072 ..	85,477
Deliveries in Oct.....	7,067	.., 6,720 ..	13,125
Stock on warrants, Oct. 31.....	74,683	.. 81,352 ..	72,352
Stock in the hands of Trading Society, for annual sale .	45,049	.. 45,214 ..	57,745

In case that the demand should not become more active, which to us does not appear likely, there is no reason to expect a fall, holders not being anxious to realise, and the consumption being sufficient to ease the market of what is offering. It appears to us

even that the future of the article presents itself under more favourable prospects. The American troubles have stopped the supplies in the United States; consumption is, however, going on at the usual rate, and the result is that stocks become exhausted, and that there are a good many wants to supply. And as this exhaustion of stocks has occasioned already a good deal of activity in several articles, it is to be expected that this general activity will also extend itself to tin, which will produce, no doubt, an important change. One circumstance which we have still to point out is, that notwithstanding the cessation of shipments to the United States, the deliveries since July have been more considerable than they have been for the last two years, amounting to-day to 95,398 slabs, against 87,686 in 1860, and 80,026 in 1859.

If it be any consolation to the mining public to know that every kind of business is dull, depressed, and uninteresting, we have just that consolation to offer. People are not only complaining of the dulness in the Funds, of the absence of business on the Stock Exchange, and in almost every commercial pursuit, but they are beginning to find out that dulness reigns even in the newspapers, and that nothing exciting turns up in the way of news to enliven them ever so little. And this is what we complain of in the MINING SHARE MARKET. We have no telling discoveries, no improvements, and no flashes of the electric wire, to encourage the "bulls" or to dishearten the "bears," and consequently the market, partaking in addition of the general dulness that prevails abroad, is more depressed than it has been for many months; and this, too, in the face of an advance in metals, and an abundance of money. We can well conceive that even the telegraph officials in Cornwall are feeling the dulness of the times, and bewailing that persistency of sameness which all lodes now seem to maintain, giving rise to no speculation, and none of those hourly telegrams so common a few months back. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that things will improve before long; and we have no doubt that one good discovery—and several mines have interesting "points" near at hand—will create business and activity again. Even during the last day or two a better feeling has pervaded the market, and the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 3 per cent., and the lowering the rate allowed on deposits by the joint-stock banks to 1 per cent., will have the effect of letting loose a still larger amount of capital seeking for investment.

Since our last, Wheal Seton has been the chief object of attention, and shares have fluctuated almost hourly, at one time reaching 126, then suddenly declining to 113, and finally leaving off 117, 119, and firm. East Carn Brea shares have been more in request, and leave off 8¾ to 9; an improvement has taken place in the 26 east, where the lode is now 3 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the winze below the 26 is yielding 3 tons, the 30 east is producing 2 tons, and the winze 2 tons. Dolcoath, 550; Alfred Consols, 16s. to 18s.; Camborne Vean, 2 to 2¼; Carn Camborne, 19s. to 21s.; Calvadnack, 7¼ to 7¾. Botallack, 175 to 200; a discovery has been reported of a large tin lode, worth 100*l.* per fathom, in the Wheal Cock part of the mine. Condurrow shares have declined to 72½, 77½; we understand the mine is looking well, and that the price of shares has not receded in consequence of any falling off in the prospects. Devon Great Consols, 365 to 375; Cook's Kitchen, 27 to 28; East Alfred, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United shares have been in good request, and leave off 26s. to 27s.; the mine is understood to be now working at a profit, and daily improving; in the engine-shaft the lode is worth 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm.; the lode in the end west of the cross-course is worth 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom; the winze below is worth 15*l.*; the 80 end east is worth 20*l.* per fm.; and the stopes above it, 20*l.* East Basset, 66 to 68; East Russell, 2¾ to 3. East Wheal Grenville, 34s. to 36s.; the lode continues as good as ever in the shaft, but very little doing in the shares. South Frances, 105 to 110; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 501*l.* 1s., and a dividend of 1*l.* per share (496*l.*) was declared, leaving 1923*l.* 13s. 6d. in hand; the report is pretty good, and an improvement looked for in the 94. In the tribute department there are seven pitches working to the east and west of Pascoe's shaft in the western ground, at an average tribute of 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*

Wheal Unity, 16s. to 18s., and in request; at the meeting, yesterday, the accounts for three months showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 880*l.*, and a call of 3s. per share was made. Great disappointment has been experienced of late owing to the delay in cutting the lode in the 75, west of the cross-course—indeed shares, we understand, have been heavily "beared," and the price depressed, owing to reports that there was no lode to cut. It appears that in driving along the cross-course a hard spar was met with, which took eight men two months to drive through. The cross-cut is now in easy ground, and in a few days the lode may be reached. Should the lode be found as productive here as it was east of the cross-course, the 50 is fast approaching it, and the 40 and 65 both driven up to it, so that a valuable mine might seem to be opened up. Be this as it may, it will be a great satisfaction to the shareholders to find that, preparatory to the meeting, the committee requested the most experienced agent of the day, Capt. Jehu Hitchins, to inspect the mine, and his report, received the morning of the meeting, is of a very favourable and encouraging character. He has no doubt but that a lode will soon be cut in the 75 west, and he expects it will be found as good, if not better, than it was east of cross-course, where, it is well known, it was very rich. Great Wheal Alfred, 5s. to 6s.; Great Wheal Fortune, 11½ to 12; Herodsfoot, 32 to 34; Hingston Down, 4 to 4¼. Lady Bertha, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., and more in demand. Long Rake, 11 to 12; Marke Valley, 9½ to 10; Wheal Margery 7 to 9; North Minera, 19s. to 21s.; North Basset, 3⅞ to 3¾; North Robert, 21s. to 23s.; Redmoor, 4s. to 5s.; Rosewarne United, 20 to 22; Sortridge Consols, 15s. to 16s.; South Caradon, 300 to 305. Stray Park shares have improved, and leave off 30 to 32. Vale of Towy, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Great Retallack, 19s. to 21s.; the mine sold 500 tons of blende this week for 800*l.*, and the bottom level lodes promising for lead. West Caradon have been firmer, at 39 to 40. West Polmear, 9s. to 10s.; West Seton, 300 to 305; West Trevelyan, 2¼ to 2½; Wheal Clifford Amalgamated, 28 to 30; Wheal Grenville, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Wheal Hope, 1 to 1¼; Wheal Ludcott, 2 to 2¼; Wheal Mary Ann, 14 to 14½; Wheal Moyle, 30s. to 35s.; Wheal Uny, 4 to 4¼; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 11 to 13. Treloweth, 2 to 2½; at the meeting a call of 8s. per share was made. The report gives promise of increased returns. The engine-shaft is down to the 144. The 134 has been driven west 10 fms.; the lode in the end worth 16*l.* per fm. At present the men are engaged rising against the winze sunk below the 124, in which there was a good lode all the depth sunk; in about 4 feet more this will be holed, and there will be a lode worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. to stope, besides two productive ends to drive upon. Wheal Grylls, 7⅞ to 8¼; on the Georgia lode two stopes in back of the adit are worth 60*l.* per fm. each, and stoping at 7*l.* per fm.; the stope in back of the 33 is worth 18*l.* per fm. On the 1st inst., the tin ore raised in a month, and estimated at 1080*l.*, was sampled, and expected to leave a profit of from 450*l.* to 500*l.* North Downs, 4⅛ to 4¼; the 60, east of King's, is improved in appearance. Bryn Gwiog, 25½ to 26½; the lode in the 75 west is worth from 1 to 2 tons of lead per fm., and improved, and the mine generally looking well. Wheal Union, 1⅞ to 2⅛; the 40 east, on the middle lode, is worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin. West Basset, 14½ to 15½; in the 75 west the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 1¼ ton per fm. West Rose Down, 12 to 13. East Caradon shares have been flat all the week, at 26⅛ to 26¾, but leave off 26¼ to 26½. The 60 east is valued at from 45*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.; the 50 east at 35*l.* to 40*l.*, and the 60 west at 25*l.* per fathom. Wheal Arthur, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; in the 50, east of boundary cross-course, the lode is looking better, and worth 1 ton per fm. The middle lode, in the end of the 50, east of cross-course, is worth 10*l.* per fm., and the 50 west 10*l.* per fm. Altogether the mine is described as looking better than for several years past, and opening out good ore ground. Providence Mines, 43 to 45; St. Ives Consols, 30 to 82; North Treskerby, 22½ to 23; Great North Tolgus, 4⅛ to 4¼.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a fair average amount of business transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Herodsfoot, 33, 33⅛; Grambler, 11¼; North Downs, 4⅛, 4⅜, 4⅛; East Wheal Russell, 2⅛; Hingston Down, 4¼, 4⅜, 4½, 4¼; Sortridge Consols, ¼; Lady Bertha, ¾; West Seton, 295, 300; Providence, 43¼; South Caradon, 295; Tincroft, 6¼, 6⅜. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, ¾; Dun Mountain, 1⅛, 1, 1⅛; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1⅛; Kapunda, 2; Port Phillip, 1⅛, 1⅛. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛; Fortuna, 1⅞; St. John del Rey, 52, 51½, 51⅛, 50¾, 50½, 49⅜, 50, 50⅛, 50; United Mexican, 8⅛, 7¾, 8, 7⅞, 7¾, 8; Linares, 7⅜.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 5, 5¼ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 1-16 to 1 3-16 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1 7-16 to 1 5-16 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, ⅛, ¼ dis.; Oriental and General Marine, ¼ dis. to par; Mercantile Fire, ⅜, ⅝ prem.; Commercial Union Fire, ¼ dis. to par; London and Lancashire Fire Insurance, par to ¼ prem.; Asphaltum Company, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Roodee Iron Shipbuilding, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; Venezuela Cotton, ⅜, ½ prem.; Santa Barbara Mining Company, par to ¼ prem.; and Hindostan Company, ⅜, ½ prem.

There has been a reaction during the week in the price of St. John del Rey and United Mexican shares, the former being hardly so firm, at a 10s. lower quotation; and the latter, after reaching 8⅛, leaving off 7¾, 8. In the absence of any advice from the mines, the fluctuation can only be looked upon as market operations, although the recent advance may have induced parties to realise further profit. East del Rey have been firm, at ⅜, ⅝ prem. Santa Barbara, par to ¼ prem.; and a new undertaking, entitled Hindostan Copper Company, ⅜, ½ prem. Cobre, 34½, 35. Colonial Mining shares have been quiet; Great Northern, Kapunda, Bon Accord, and Port Phillip, being quoted the same as last week. Dun Mountain have advanced, and leave off 1, 1⅛.

MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.—The following is forwarded to us officially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the week:—

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.—Providence, 43⅛, 43; Sortridge, 14s, 15s, 15s 3d; East Caradon, 26¾, ⅞, 27; East Carn Brea, 8¾, ⅛, 5-16ths, ⅜, ⅛; South Tolgus, 39⅛; Merllyn, 11s; Wheal Seton, 113½, 114½, 115, 112¾, 113, 112, 111; Wheal Union, 2; North Downs, 4 13-16ths; Hingston Down, 4⅜; New Frances, 7s 3d.

MONDAY.—East Caradon 26½, ¾, 13-16ths; Wheal Seton, 121, 120, 121½, 120, 118, 123, 124, 125; Ludcott, 2; West Caradon, 39, 40; United Mexican, 8⅛; St. Day, 11s; South Condurrow, 8s 6d; Tolvadden, 2; East Carn Brea, 8½, ⅝; Wheal Unity, 14s 6d; Sortridge 15s 3d.

TUESDAY.—Wheal Seton, 125, 121, 122, 120, 118; East Carn Brea, 8⅝; Bryn Gwiog, 25½; Caradon Consols, 13; North Robert, 21s 6d, 22s 6d; Hingston Down, 4⅜; East Carodon, 27, 26⅞, ¾, ⅛; North Downs, 4¾.

WEDNESDAY.—North Robert, 21s; Wheal Seton, 117, 116, 115, 113; North Downs, 4*l* 14s 6d, ¾; East Carn Brea, 8¾, 13-16ths; East Caradon, 26¾, ⅛, ¼l ⅜; Marke Valley, 9 13-16ths; Mary Ann, 14; Caradon Consols, 12½; Hingston Down, 4 5-16ths.

THURSDAY.—Higston Down, 4⅛; Wheal Seton, 114, 117½, 115, 118½, 119; North Downs, 4¾; Caradon Consols, 12; West Seton, 292½; Sortridge Consols, 15s, 15s 6d; East Russell, 2¾; North Robert, 21s; East Carn Brea, 8¾; Cook's Kitchen, 27, ⅛; East Caradon, 26¼, ⅜, ½, ⅜; Stray Park, 28½.

FRIDAY.—Mary Ann, 14⅛; East Carn Brea, 8¾, ⅞, 9; Seton, 116½, 118½, 116; East Grenville, 34s 6d; Stray Park, 30s (call paid); East Caradon, 26 7-16ths; Sortridge Consols, 15s; Hingston Down, 4; East Russell, 2 13-16ths; Unity, 15s, 15s, 15s 6d, 16s, 17s 6d.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The transactions this week in the Dublin Share Market are in accordance with our observations of last week. There is a general disposition to sell in less favoured mines, while the price of shares in the Mining Company of Ireland has advanced from 14⅜ to 15, buyers for account. Wicklow Copper shares are nominally quoted at 51 to 52, being a reduction from last week of 10s. to 30s. per share. General Mining Company for Ireland shares have receded ¼, leaving off at 5⅜ for account, sellers. Connorree shares are gone back to 30s. 6d.; and Carysfort shares to 8s. per share, sellers predominating.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3419 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,777*l.* 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 138*l.* 15s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5*l.* 15s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 210 tons 6 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Oct. 10	2997	£133 6 0	6¾	£6 8 0	£92 10 0
„ 17	5347	134 9 0	6⅛	5 10 6	90 0 0
„ 24	2320	136 19 0	5⅞	5 6 6	90 13 6
„ 31	3553	132 19 0	7	6 12 0	93 3 0
Nov. 7	3419	138 15 0	6¼	5 15 6	94 1 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 6*l.* 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 8s. 6d.

The Standard for common tin is 111*l.*, and for refined 112*l.* to 114*l.*

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Balance last audit, 1918*l.* 12s. 6d.; ore and tin sold, 3018*l.* 10s. 7d.= 4937*l.* 3s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2517*l.* 9s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 2419*l.* 13s. 6d. The profit on the two months' working was 501*l.* 1s. A dividend of 496*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 1923*l.* 13s. 6d. carried to the credit of the next account.

At Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 26, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3054*l.* 19s. 7d.; copper ore sold, 9979*l.* 1s. 7d.; black tin, 29*l.* 1s. 6d.; sundries, 374*l.* 6s. 3d.=13,437*l.* 1s. 11d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 10,689*l.* 8s. 4d.: leaving credit balance, 2747*l.* 19s. 7d.

At West Wheal Margaret general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 262*l.* 15s. 11d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The reports are very encouraging.

At the Polgear Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Broad in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 958*l.* A call of 4s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mines meeting, on Nov. 5, the accounts for August and September showed—Mine cost, 503*l.* 9s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 111*l.* 12s. 3d. =615*l.* 1s. 7d.—Balance last audit, 188*l.* 14s. 7d.; copper ores sold (deducting 14*l.* 10s. 11d. dues at 1-18th), 247*l.* 6s. 2d.: leaving debit balance, 179*l.* 0s. 10d. The loss on the two months' working was 367*l.* 15s. 5d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Capts. Davey and Mitchell reported upon the various points of operation. They are looking forward to an improvement a few fathoms west of the 12 fm. cross-cut end, south of Davey's shaft, where a large lode has just been cut, and is producing good stones of grey ore.

At East Trevenen quarterly meeting, on Oct. 30, the accounts to the end of August showed a debit balance of 309*l.* 7s. 6d., to discharge which a call of 10s. per share was made. The agent's report affords encouragement, and from the general prospects there is every reason to calculate on the discovery of some good tin ground when they arrive at the respective points about being developed.

At the West Par Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. Combs in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 73*l.* 13s. 2d. A call of 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At West Condurrow Mine meeting, on Oct. 31, the accounts for June, July, and August showed a debit balance of 564*l.* 13s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and the purser instructed to take legal proceedings to recover arrears. Capt. G. Bennetts and G. Jewell reported on the mine; they say—"From the position of our sett, and having several lodes extending for a length of 700 fms.—the length of the sett—and having four cross-courses, with other favourable characteristics of the mines in the neighbourhood which have produced large returns, having most efficient machinery for draining the mine for at least 100 fms. below our present workings, and the mine at present being in a good working position, there is every encouragement that West Condurrow will turn out, when properly developed, a profitable and lasting mine."

At Carmarthen United Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Humphries in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 24*l.* 3s. 10d.

At the South Darren Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Chatfield in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 916*l.*, against which there was a sum of 196*l.* for 11, computed, tons of ore; and there were also 2 tons for sale on Tuesday, which were not included in the above statement. The report of the agent, which appears in another column, was considered of a very satisfactory character. A report was read from Mr. Brandt, public accountant, which stated that he had minutely audited the accounts, and spoke in high terms of the manner in which the books of the company are kept. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that from the tenour of the reports received from the mine, and also from the fact that the mine had continued to improve for six months, he thought they might safely assume that their prospects were now of a very encouraging character. Mr. J. H. Murchison, the secretary, said that from the information he had repeatedly received from the best practical men, who were acquainted with the district, that there was very little doubt by pushing on the levels east a good and profitable mine would be opened. The returns were at the present time paying about two-thirds of the cost, and, therefore, the estimated liability during the next six months would be about 100*l.* or 150*l.* per month, even assuming there was no increase either in the quantity or the quality of the returns. The property had recently been inspected by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, who stated that—"We are, upon the following grounds, induced to entertain a high opinion of this undertaking:—The geological characteristics of this property are exceedingly favourable. The main lode is parallel with the Cwm Erfin and old Darren lodes. The South Darren lode has been largely productive from the surface to the 88 fm. level. The lode from the 60, 70, and to the 80 fathom level, in the eastern ground, appears steadily to improve. The ore contains a large amount of silver, and can readily be enriched by dressing. The mine is generally well supplied with plant and machinery. If, therefore, the shareholders will only exercise a moderate amount of patience, and submit to a reasonable expenditure, in order to advance the necessary levels, so as to open out new ground, without, at the same time, exhausting the ore as it may be discovered, the monthly returns will not only be rendered more continuous, but the mine may be worked with economy, and in a way calculated to ensure lasting and profitable results." The report and accounts having been received and adopted, a resolution was passed, to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting the prospects of the mine are very encouraging, and it is highly desirable to push on the various points as vigorously as possible, from which early profitable results might be reasonably looked for. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the Perran Bay Iron Mine meeting, on Thursday (Col. Bazalgetti in the chair), a resolution was passed that the works should be prosecuted with vigour, the results achieved fully warranting the adoption of that course. A call of 2s. per share was made, payable in two instalments.

At the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), Messrs. E. Westby and H. Moor were unanimously elected directors. A statement of accounts showed a credit balance of 8885*l.* 7s. 7d. The reserve fund amounted to 2135*l.* Details in another column.

At the Bampfylde Copper Mining Company meeting, to be held on Wednesday, the accounts will show a credit balance of 192*l.* The liabilities are estimated at 60*l.*; and the ore in hand is expected to realise 386*l.* 16s. Former anticipations as to the value of the property are likely to be fully realised, but their financial resources are not ample enough to develope it; and, in preference to creating more share capital, the directors desire power to raise 500*l.* on security of the mine, &c. The machinery throughout is working well; and Capt. Joseph Pope considers the mine will prove a valuable property.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, of Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, has been added to the direction of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Robert Broad, of the Horsley Works, Tipton, has joined the direction of the Hindostan Copper Company (limited).

A petition for the winding-up of the Taranaki Steel-Iron Company (Limited) is to be heard in the Bankruptcy Court on the 29th inst.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—The members of the class established at St. Just are now successfully prosecuting their studies in Applied Physics and Mechanics under the direction of Mr. Charles Twite, of the Government School of Mines. The class numbers upwards of twenty members, and the attendance is very good. Very recently several of the members competed with success in Mineralogy and Chemistry for the Government prizes offered by the Department of Science and Art. The instruction in these latter subjects was given by Mr. Richard Pearce.

NEW RAILWAY SIGNALS—COLLISIONS PREVENTED.—A railway signal of a novel and ingenious description is at present in use on the Manchester and Altrincham Railway, and has been highly approved by all the railway officials who have witnessed its operation; it gives notice of the approach of a train half a mile off, and if necessary at any other given distance: when laid down it will last for years without repairs. A model will be deposited at the *Mining Journal* office for the inspection of those interested.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 1st November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Wrey Consols	30	£15 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	12	5 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Exmouth	90	10 0 0	T. Somers.
Wheal Frank Mills	70	15 14 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	40	13 13 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 30th October.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Day United	15 12 2 11	£61 2 6	£ 955 7 6	—Trethellan.
ditto	14 13 0 19	61 2 6	895 19 11	—Mellanear.

Sold on the 31st October.

Garlyn	5 12 2 12	69 15 0	392 14 4	—Chyandour.

Sold on the 2d November.

Wendron Cons.	18 12 1 2	—	1282 3 11	—Chyandour, &c.

Sold on the 6th November.

United (Tavistock)	1 14 3 3	71 2 6	123 13 5	—Trethellan.
ditto	0 1 1 11	25 0 0	1 13 8	— ditto
Bottle Hill	1 10 2 11	69 7 6	106 3 3	— —
ditto	0 0 3 7	32 0 0	1 6 0	— —

BLENDE.

Sold on the 4th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Great Retallack	350	£1 9 0	Vivian & Sons.
ditto	150	1 19 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 23, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Nov. 7.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	86	£4 12 6
ditto	71	4 7 6
ditto	70	7 5 6
ditto	69	5 8 0
ditto	68	6 6 0
ditto	63	5 15 0
ditto	50	5 18 6
Great Wheal Alfred	73	4 7 0
ditto	71	3 5 0
ditto	64	3 12 6
ditto	54	4 5 0
ditto	53	3 19 6
ditto	30	4 11 6
ditto	21	2 3 0
ditto	20	1 15 6
ditto	15	14 17 0
Par Consols	74	10 10 6
ditto	72	9 1 6
ditto	68	9 14 6
ditto	53	2 6 6
ditto	35	4 7 0
Levant	90	2 8 0
ditto	80	9 8 6
ditto	70	6 1 6
ditto	45	6 16 6
ditto	2	21 6 6
East Carn Brea	103	6 11 6
ditto	80	3 9 6
ditto	38	8 15 6
ditto	30	8 15 0
ditto	12	7 18 6
Alfred Consols	71	3 18 6
ditto	58	1 10 0
ditto	51	4 9 6
ditto	45	11 9 6
ditto	32	12 1 6
Wheal Margery	63	9 8 6
ditto	52	3 8 6
ditto	50	3 8 6
ditto	47	2 16 6
ditto	6	12 6 6
Copper Hill	67	2 3 0
ditto	47	7 0 6
ditto	34	5 13 0

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Cooper Hill	23	£14 7 6
Wheal Buller	62	3 15 0
ditto	49	11 12 6
ditto	20	0 19 6
East Alfred Consols	87	4 4 6
ditto	36	6 5 6
Tolvadden	45	6 6 6
ditto	28	4 14 0
ditto	25	3 8 6
ditto	14	4 2 0
ditto	4	10 11 0
North Basset	35	5 6 0
ditto	34	2 11 6
ditto	27	4 15 0
ditto	9	11 3 0
Treworlas	94	5 5 6
Wheal Agar	35	8 0 6
ditto	24	6 14 6
ditto	23	9 19 0
East Rosewarne	30	5 19 6
ditto	24	11 9 6
ditto	20	7 9 6
ditto	8	3 9 6
North Grambler	32	8 9 6
ditto	30	6 8 6
South Crenver	26	2 5 6
ditto	23	3 18 6
ditto	12	7 10 6
West Alfred Consols	16	5 17 0
ditto	15	1 6 6
ditto	14	1 13 0
ditto	13	1 9 6
West Trevelyan	25	6 13 6
ditto	11	5 12 6
ditto	6	18 3 6
Cliljah and Wentworth	18	4 1 6
South Carn Brea	18	4 7 0
Gurlyn	14	8 3 6
West Tolcarne	12	6 9 6
Wheal Prosper	12	1 4 6
West Providence	10	8 11 0
Castle and Boswidden	2	16 11 6
ditto	1	45 5 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	477	£2677 2 6	Wheal Agar	82	£671 2 6
Great Alfred	401	1661 2 6	East Rosewarne	82	631 19 0
Par Consols	302	2369 0 6	North Grambler	62	463 19 0
Levant	287	1743 18 0	South Crenver	61	239 14 6
East Carn Brea	263	1646 5 6	West Alfred	58	155 15 0
Alfred Consols	257	1496 13 6	West Trevelyan	42	337 16 0
Wheal Margery	218	1149 17 0	Cliljah & Wentworth	18	73 7 0
Copper Hill	171	996 19 0	South Carn Brea	18	78 6 0
Wheal Buller	131	821 12 6	Gurlyn	14	114 9 0
East Wheal Alfred	123	593 9 6	West Tolcarne	12	77 14 0
Tolvadden	116	601 9 0	Wheal Prosper	12	14 14 0
North Basset	105	501 13 0	West Providence	10	85 10 0
Treworlas	94	495 17 0	Castle & Boswidden	3	78 8 6

Average Standard ..... £138 15 0 | Average Produce 6½
Average Price per ton ..... £ 5 15 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 3419 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 210 tons 6 cwt.
Amount of Money £19,777 14 9

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £132 19 0.—Average Produce 7
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £133 6 0.—Produce, 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	638½	£2865 19 3
Freeman and Co.	242½	1511 8 9
Grenfell and Sons	314	1972 10 6
Crown Copper Company	76½	469 1 3
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	384½	1952 3 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	499½	4261 0 9
Mason and Elkington	604½	3142 2 9
F. Bankart	79	350 14 6
Copper Miners' Company	426	2760 16 6
Charles Lambert	254	491 16 0
Total	3419	£19,776 14 9

NO SALE on Thursday next, November 14.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2043—West Caradon 497—Phœnix Mine 427—Marke Valley 373—Hingston Down 340—East Caradon 310—Holmbush 287—Great Wheal Martha 263—East Russell 229—Bedford United 207—Okel Tor 196—Lady Bertha 165—Wheal Emma 149—Wheal Friendship 139—Collacombe 128—South Bedford 100—Kelly Bray 77—Feock Regulus 65—New Cornish Company 64—Brookwood 50—Hawkmoor 31—Fursdon 26—Wheal Crowndale 20—South Phœnix 15—Great Tregune 7.—Total, 6213 tons.

FIRST SALE IN NOVEMBER.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1851	3317	7¼	£16,221 2 3	£105 4 0	£67 7 0	£88 10
1852	3113	6¾	17,450 6 0	133 6 0	89 16 0	102 10
1853	2356	6¾	15,604 13 6	139 3 0	98 6 0	107 10
1854	2229	6¼	14,800 1 0	144 14 0	102 10 0	126 0
1855	2252	7⅞	18,245 7 6	138 1 0	103 2 0	126 0
1856	2984	7¼	20,027 4 0	130 15 0	92 15 0	107 10
1857	3104	6⅞	18,959 9 6	129 3 0	89 1 0	121 10
1858	3487	7	23,191 14 0	128 16 0	91 2 0	98 0
1859	3235	8	24,238 19 0	127 5 0	93 2 0	107 10
1860	2568	6¾	16,288 8 6	133 10 0	93 2 0	102 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Nov. 12.—Cobre 101, 100, 12, 96, 91, 9, 94, 77, 39—Knockmahon 56, 66, 93, 24—Berehaven 105, 90—Italian Ore 65, 16—Genoese Regulus 26; Ore 10, 2—French Ore 134—Valencia Ore 53, 8, 6—Seville 33, 4, 3—Almeria 18, 7, 3—Turkish 19—Australian Regulus 18—Bristol Regulus 7—Phœnix 1—Total, 1485 tons.

It is important for investors to know that this quarry has been developed by the hard-earned savings of a few working quarrymen from the Ffestiniog districts, who were attracted to it by reports of its value. It is now offered to the public at less than the cost of present outlay, solely in order to obtain capital to continue the workings.

THE DULAS SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED),

LLWYNGWERN, NORTH WALES.

No shareholder is liable beyond the actual amount of his own shares.

Capital £18,000, in 9000 shares of £2 each, with power to increase or decrease. 10s. deposit to be paid on application; 10s. further to be paid on allotment.

Directors, &c., will appear in next Number.

OFFICES,—166, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Dulas Slate and Slab Quarry is offered to the public as an investment.

It is beyond question that there is ample field for double the number of quarries, and ample demand for ten times the supply of slates. This is fully confirmed by the following fact, that orders from France have been received during the month of October, 1861, at Portmadoc for 10,000 tons of slate, and that the merchants could not engage to supply the order under twelve months.

The present price is 25 per cent. higher than it was two years since, and, owing to the low stocks on hand, a considerable rise must soon be looked for.

These circumstances offer unusual inducements, and certainly warrant the public to seek investment safely in this class of property, which is known to pay from 25 to 40 per cent. "whenever the management is entrusted to competent working quarrymen, who have learnt their business, and can unite skill with economy."

The reports are from practical managers, who are known in their locality, and who have worked for years as quarrymen at Ffestiniog and elsewhere.

The Dulas Quarry is situated in the parish of Llwyngwern, on the borders of the Dovey and the Dulas Rivers, and only three miles north-east of Machynlleth. It is a short distance from the projected Welsh Coast Railway, and on the high road to Dolgelly, and nearly on the borders of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire.

The position of the Dulas Quarry is very good as regards the working of it. It is on the side of a hill, into the heart of which the slate vein enters, and no doubt runs entirely through it.

The extent of the vein has been proved by the present cutting or opening, which is about 40 yards by 30. The rock, as regards the split, stands perpendicular, so that it is likely the bottom may never be reached; but it may be opened upon 50 to 60 yards deeper by levels or tunnels. There is this important feature also, that the waste on the top is considerably less than in most quarries.

The Dulas Quarry has several highly productive and remunerative slate and slab quarries, as well as lead mines, from two to seven miles distant from it. To the north-west are the Daran, Brynesgiwys, Tyn-y-berth, Tyn-y-ceunant, and Braichcoch Quarries; and to the north-east are the Cwmodyn, Allt-goed, and Aberllefenni Quarries; the slabs of this last quarry are in demand even at Bangor.

The Dulas Quarry has two very important advantages over all the neighbouring quarries—viz., it is nearer by three to five miles to the town of Machynlleth for railway to all parts of England, which will be opened about May, 1862, as well as to Derwenlas to Corris, to Careg, or to Aberdovey, for shipment. The quality of the slabs and slates has been proved, and, and taking into account that the quarry has not been opened to a greater depth than 70 feet, is considered as good as any in Wales at that shallow depth: it is darkish blue, like the Aberllefenni slate; medium hardness, good cleavage, and perfectly free from sulphur, and not to be surpassed for ornamental uses.

Slabs and slates can be produced of the largest size, and can be split as thin as required. There are on the quarry about 140 slabs of different sizes, from 2 to 6 ft. long, and several tons of slate for roofing. An excellent water-wheel, 30 ft. in diameter, working two circular saws and plane, together with tramway, wagon, and outbuildings, are in use on the quarry.

An adit has been driven to drain the quarry and remove the spoil, besides which, there is ample room for waste, and an abundant supply of water.

For the conveyance of the slate there is a tramroad, worked by a company, for the use of the various quarries in the neighbourhood; with this, the tramway on the quarry will form a junction. By this means the carriage of the slate from the quarry will be effected at a cost of 1s. 6d. per ton less than other quarry in the locality, either to Machynlleth, or to the several points of shipment.

The property has been held under grant from the late much respected Francis Johnson Ford, Esq., of Llwngwern. A lease of 21 years has been agreed upon on very favourable conditions, and a renewal of 21 years further. The royalty is 1-15th on all produce sold.

Capital is required to open an adit of 125 fms., at a depth of 10 fms. below the one now in use, which it is computed will take some twelve months. The ground is favourable, and the working can be effected at a cost of £4 10s. per fm. During this operation the clearing out of the waste, and removing the top rock, will be continued, and in about six months bargains may be commenced for producing slate for manufacture.

Besides the various reports on this quarry, a plan and report were made by Mr. C. E. Spooner, of Portmadoc, in December, 1857, at the expense of the late F. J. Ford, Esq., in which that gentleman estimated that, owing to the limited quantity of "top rock and superincumbent rock or hards," the slate could be manufactured at 16s. per ton only, and as these were removed slate bargains would yield a profit of 25 per cent. and upwards. And further states—

"According to the indications of rock at lowest sink, and the lower part of the most advanced workings, I am impressed that not only slates, but good slabs, and in great quantities, can be procured, as there is evidently a great progressive improvement in the vein as it deepens into the hill."

The company will be incorporated and registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability to every shareholder.

The directors reserve to themselves the right of taking possession of this property so soon as sufficient number of shares are taken to enable them to open the workings on the scale as proposed.

From the opening of the Dulas Quarry, to its present productive state of development, upwards of £5000 have been expended in hard cash.

The property is offered to the public for £3000, to be paid by cash instalments, and 2000 fully paid-up shares.

Specimens of the slate, rough and enamelled, may be seen at the company's offices, and every information freely given.

THE PARIS LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed.

Freehold property in France belonging to foreigners enjoys the same protection, even in case of war, as the property of French subjects.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each; £1 to be paid on application, and £9 on allotment. (With powers to increase to £500,000.)

TRUSTEES.

MICHAEL T. BASS, Esq., M.P., Burton-on-Trent.
REGINALD T. COCKS, Esq. (Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks, and Co.)
JOHN H. DILLON, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman of the Universal Private Telegraph Co.)

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esq. (Director of the British Land Company, Limited).
JOS. CARY, Esq. (Chairman of the Mid-Sussex and Midhurst Junction Railway Co.)
THEOPHILUS CLIVE, Esq., Hampton Court.
JOHN H. DILLON, Esq., Albany, Piccadilly.
Colonel WILLIAM ELSEY (Director of the Bank of London).
CHARLES MARTIN, Esq. (Messrs. Blogg and Martin), 28, Bucklersbury.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—J. L. Manby, Esq., C.E., 85, Gresham House, London, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Nesbitt.
BANKERS—Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks, and Co., Charing-cross.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Ashurst, Son, and Morris, 6, Old Jewry.
BROKERS—Messrs. George Burnand and Co., 69, Lombard-street; and Messrs. J. and J. Whitehead, 8, Moorgate-street, E.C.
OFFICES,—85, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON JOURNALS.

Another new joint-stock undertaking, entitled the Paris Land Company, has been announced to-day, with a proposed capital of £100,000, which may be increased to £500,000. The shares are to be £10 each, £1 to be paid on application, and the remaining £9 on allotment. The object in view is to buy and sell or let freehold land in the French capital; and it is stated that purchases have already been made, from which, by re-sale in smaller lots, considerable profit has been derived. The views of the promoters are fully set forth in the prospectus.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31.

The company's first purchases are said to afford, already, a very large profit. It is assumed that, under judicious guidance, the company will be able to obtain a return as good as that frequently realised by individual buyers, in a locality where it is scarcely possible to place a limit to the rise in the value of land."—*Daily News*, Oct. 31.

This company is founded upon the principle of buying freehold land in large, and disposing of it in smaller lots, in the most eligible sites at the west end of Paris, the purchases already made being estimated to make very large returns on the original cost. At present the English money market is so much more favourable than the French as to give sufficient reason for launching the company here; and as the French law places foreign freeholders on precisely the same footing as natives (even in case of war), there appears to be every probability of the capital being speedily subscribed.—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 31.

The prospectus has appeared of the Paris Land Company. With a capital of £100,000, in £10 shares, it is proposed to take advantage of the derangement in the Paris money market to purchase certain lands in the best neighbourhood of the capital, and to dispose of them as building sites. Large profits are anticipated.—*Morning Star*, Nov. 1.

In the list of trustees, directors, &c., are to be found the names of gentlemen whose standing and practical knowledge bespeak confidence; and the comparative ease of our money market will account for the undertaking not being originated in Paris.—*Morning Post*, Nov. 1.

Immense profits have been realised by individuals through the vast rise which has taken place within the last few years in the value of land, as well as of house property, in Paris. The present company propose to embark with due caution and judgment in the same class of business. Its objects are primarily to buy, re-sell, let, and improve land. The capital is £100,000. Freehold property in France belonging to foreigners is fully protected by the law.—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 2.

The management of this undertaking appears to be such as doubts cannot be thrown upon, and we question much if the engineer, Mr. Manby, C.E., would permit his name to be attached to the prospectus unless the statements made could be entirely relied upon. Our readers know that we believe in the peace and good will between France and England being made the more and more secure by every sovereign which is embarked in trade and undertakings of any kind, for the mutual benefit of the two countries. We should, therefore, be glad to see in the success of this company another link in the golden chain which, we trust, will one day or other bind us irrevocably together."—*Limited Liability Companies' Journal*, Nov. 2.

"Any one who knows what Paris was, and what Paris is at this present day, cannot be otherwise than struck with the beauty of the western or aristocratic end, from the Tuileries to the Bois des Boulogne. The rapid and great improvements effected in the course of a few years have naturally very considerably enhanced the value of land in the direction referred to. The higher classes of French society are, at the same time, adopting English ideas of social and domestic comfort, and are taking villas in the outskirts, thus making land there also, adapted for building purposes, very valuable. The Paris Land Company (Limited) is taking advantage of these highly favourable circumstances.—*John Bull*, Nov. 2.

This company is formed for the purpose of buying and selling or letting freehold land in the French capital; and it is stated that purchases have been already made, from which, by re-sale in smaller lots, considerable profit has been derived.—*Observer*, Nov. 3.

An article opportunely published at a moment when our capitalists are invited to subscribe to a Paris Land Company, gives an elaborate analysis of the costs and probable results of the recent improvement in that capital.* "If you pull down existing houses to replace them by others, you cannot help raising rents, and if this is done simultaneously in every direction of the town you produce a rise beyond all measure, which is still further aggravated by every new application of the system. If you built on unoccupied land, the result would be perfect; the new houses would then compete with the old ones, and rents would fall in both. But it is the exact contrary which is done."—*Times*, Nov. 4.

It will be observed by the prospectus of the Paris Land Company (Limited) that its special object is to promote the building of houses "on unoccupied land," in the most eligible parts of Paris.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the brokers of the company, Messrs. GEORGE BURNAND and Co., 69, Lombard-street; and Messrs. J. and J. WHITEHEAD, 8, Moorgate-street, City; or at the office of the company, 85, Gresham House. Each application must be accompanied by a receipt signed by the bankers or the company's secretary for the deposit of £1 per share applied for. This sum will be returned in full to the applicant in case of no allotment being made.

* "The Improvements of Paris," *Bentley's Miscellany*, November, 1861.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860,

BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

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published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

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INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

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Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

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Now ready, large octavo, half bound, price 10s. 6d.,

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Eighteen years cashier and book-keeper in extensive works.

"A book which renders systematic book-keeping as simple as the writing of an invoice." London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND, on three different scales, coloured. MAPS OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, SPAIN, and OTHER MINERAL DISTRICTS, on various scales. PLANS, SECTIONS, and MAPS LITHOGRAPHED, TRACED, and COLOURED or MOUNTED, on the shortest notice, by LETTS, SON, and Co., Royal Exchange, E.C. Illustrated catalogues may be had on application.

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The CIRCULAR of INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

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MINING AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS EFFECTED.

Notices to Correspondents.

SIR,—Can any correspondent inform me in what part of Wales, or the Forest of Dean, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are searching for minerals (lead, silver, &c.) in the Government lands? The information will much oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

GREENLAND COPPER ORE.—Could any of your readers or correspondents supply me with the name and address of the gentleman who brought to this country in his yacht, about the year 1853, a quantity of copper ore from the shores of Greenland?—C. N., Jun.

WHERE COAL IS TO BE FOUND.—Lay a line from the mouth of the Severn to Newcastle, and so quite round the terrestrial globe; and coal is to be found everywhere near that line, and scarcely anywhere else.—JAMES BRUCE.

CONNORREE MINES.—I am curious to know what reason the promoters, or others most interested, can assign for the great fall in these shares, and their still drooping tendency. It would appear that Mr. Vivian, and his friend Mr. Hollow, were not wrong, after all, in their estimate of the mine, notwithstanding the strong letters in support of the mine at the time.—SPECTATOR: *City, Nov. 7.*

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—If your correspondent, who signs himself "A Shareholder," will apply at the office of the company, he will receive such information as will be most satisfactory, both as to quantity of ore sold and the amount it realised.—HENRY RICKARD, Agent: *Nov. 7.*

FORMATION OF GOLD IN THE EARTH.—"J. B." refers our correspondent (G. F. Goble) to the *third* volume of Count Marsili's geographical work for the theory of the metallic spirit, or how metals are formed in the bowels of the earth.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—After hearing complaints of the management of this mine, it must be gratifying to the shareholders in having such lucid reports—first, as to our financial position; secondly, Capt. Richards's detailed report of past operations and future prospects, which, no doubt, will be realised, and those patient shareholders will realise what they desire—good dividends. The informant who writes relative to our financial position, must remember that all the shareholders do not live in London, and it would not suit their purposes to come hundreds of miles to see accounts, which there is no doubt are well and honestly kept. The office it is in, and the reputation of the secretary, are quite sufficient to guarantee this; and, although North Wheal Robert hitherto has paid no dividends, it is gratifying that no calls have been made, whilst heavy outlays have been incurred in machinery, and explorations made in cross-cutting and opening ground, which will now be found a benefit. We must remember "that a good bal makes a good captain," and it is to be hoped our secretary, ere long, will convey the gratifying intelligence that a dividend is to be declared.—OLD SHAREHOLDER: *Tavistock.*

MINE SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; or recommend any particular undertaking in which to embark, for investment or speculation. Our advertising columns contain the names and addresses of many who will readily reply to any communication which may be addressed to them, and supply such information as may be required.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

THE HISTORY OF COAL.

A highly interesting lecture was delivered before the Geologists' Association, on Monday, by Professor John Morris, F.G.S., on "Coal: its Geological and Geographical Position." Referring to the importance of the subject, the lecturer remarked that he need only allude to the facts that the annual production of coal had now reached the enormous quantity of 80,000,000 tons, in addition to which it was estimated that there were 4,000,000 tons of small, which remained useless upon the pits' bank, and that the working of this mineral gave employment to 250,000 of our male population. This coal was produced from 2509 collieries in England and Wales, 427 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland, so that the large area over which colliery operations extended could be in some measure judged of. His subject being the geological and geographical position of coal, he might most conveniently treat of it under two principal heads: first, geologically, and then its geographical distribution.

Assuming that the larger proportion of his audience were acquainted with the geological sequence, he would simply remind them of the division of stratified rocks into Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic, or Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. Each of these were again subdivided, but it would be unnecessary to mention in detail the whole of these subdivisions. They would for the present direct their attention to the Palæozoic series. In this series he would first allude to the Silurian, above which they would find the Devonian, next the Carboniferous, and then the Permian rocks. Professor Morris then proceeded to illustrate by models the mode in which the various strata were deposited, and explained that, owing to the strata not lying horizontally, from the changes they had undergone since their deposition, and also to the circumstance that some of the overlying series were occasionally wanting, certain strata which would otherwise be beyond the reach of human industry were placed at our disposal. To turn for a few moments to the carboniferous rocks, he might remind them that they were subdivided into the carboniferous limestone, the millstone grit, and the coal measures proper, and that even the coal measures proper did not consist of one solid and undivided bed of coal, but alternations of sandstone, shale, and coal, the coal beds varying from 10 to 20, or even more in number, and of different thickness, from a few inches to many feet. The upper layer was usually an imperfect shale, then came a more bituminous shale, and then the coal proper, which was generally underlaid by a bed of fire-clay, containing roots of plants, which had contributed to the formation of coal. In all the coal formations he might remark that there was positive evidence of there having been a dense land vegetation, and also they met with spirifers, goniatites, orthoceratites, nautili, and other marine shells, interstratified with the beds of coal, but which shells occur far more abundantly in the limestone at the base of the series.

Of the vegetable kingdom they met with various descriptions of plants, the size in some instances reaching that which al most entitled them to be called timber trees; the calamite, sphenopteris, pecopteris, lepidodendron, sigillaria, and stigmaria being, how ever, the principal; and of the animal kingdom, numerous marine shells, and remains of fish, some of large size. With regard, however, to the substance which they all knew as coal, he might, perhaps, mention that its existence was not strictly confined to the carboniferous series, or to the palæozoic formation, but that it was found also in the secondary and tertiary formations, and in support of which he might refer them to the moor land coal of Yorkshire, the Brora coal of Scotland, and Richmond in Virginia, which were of the oolitic age, and to certain coal fields in India; while others undoubtedly belonged to the eocene, if not the miocene, age, as the Bovey coal of Devon, and the brown coal of Europe.

Turning to the consideration of the geographical distribution of coal, the Professor carefully pointed out the principal fields from which the coal supply of the world is derived, beginning with the Scotch coal field, and proceeding through the Durham, Lancashire, and Yorkshire fields, as well as the minor deposits between them. He then described the Forest of Dean, Bristol, and South Wales fields, referring incidentally to the fact that the coal measures of the latter district are estimated to attain the great thickness of 12,000 feet, so that an enormous quantity of the precious fuel must still be at our disposal, even making the most ample allowance for waste, and diminution from other causes. He would here say a few words which might render some slight assistance to those attempting to discover the conditions under which the carboniferous series was deposited; it was found, from careful inspection of the various coal strata, that in certain parts of England the western portions appear to present a larger amount of mechanical indications, whilst the eastern portions seemed more to indicate chemical action. In the New World precisely the reverse was the case, the chemical action being evident in the west, and the mechanical in the east. Passing to the European continent, he referred to the small coal fields of Belgium, to the three principal deposits in France, to the fields of Spain and Portugal, and then returning eastward explained the formation of the Prussian and Bohemian coal fields, and described the rich deposits of braun kohle which extends across the German continent.

After a brief reference to the coal beds of Africa, discovered by Dr. Livingstone, he passed into Asia, and described the deposits of coal in India, and then proceeded through Borneo, Labuan, &c., southward, concluding his remarks on the Old World by describing the coals of New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from which as well as other places specimens showing the peculiar nature of the substance were exhibited. The survey of the New World was commenced by a reference of the coal fields and Albertite deposits of the British possessions in North America. Then the great coal fields of the United States were described, and the subject completed by a brief explanation of the nature and extent of the deposits about Chili and Valparaiso.

We have thus endeavoured to give an outline from which the character of the lecture may be judged of, but from the immense amount of information which Prof. Morris succeeded in imparting in a discourse of an hour and a half's duration, it would be impossible to enter into the details of the several points of interest; we may, however, congratulate the members of the Geologists' Association in securing the assistance of such men as lecturers, as we believe that nothing can be more conducive to the welfare of the institution or to the advancement of the science which engages their attention. At the conclusion of the lecture there was an interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Rickard, the assayer, Rupert Jones, Mackay, Lawson, and Prof. Tennant, took part; and Prof. Morris replied in the most intelligible language to a large number of questions, calculated to render the geological character and geographical position of coal well understood by the association.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON AND THE REV. DR. CUMMING.—The following letter has been addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, in reply to one of Sir Roderick's, which appeared in last week's Journal:—

DEAR SIR RODERICK,—I have seen your letter, justly complaining of a report of a lecture of mine at Manchester. The words "boiling cauldron," imputed to me, never escaped my lips. After giving your opinion, I made some observations on the subject, concluding with a quotation that the earth we live in was "a crust of fossil, with a core of fire." This the reporter translated into "boiler cauldron."

Respecting the gold-fields, I stated that "having inferred the existence of gold in Australia, you found you were so far anticipated by Job, the best of geologists." This may or may not express your thoughts or meaning; but it is very different from the absurd version given in the report alluded to. On the day after the appearance of the report, I pointed out these perversions of my words to several friends. I regret to add, the report was otherwise very imperfect.—Believe me, &c., JOHN CUMMING.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY—PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Huxley, F.R.S., delivered his third lecture on the above subject on Saturday evening last. It embraced the consideration of the movable joints and the mechanical arrangements relating to motion. After describing the various kinds of motions of which the joints were susceptible, and explaining the terms flexion, abduction, adduction, &c., he stated that all motions, however complex, might be reduced into the shortening of distance between two fixed points. He then asked whether we had any tissue in the animal economy that, being connected with the bones, would produce such results. This brought him to the consideration of the muscles, whose physiological structure he lucidly explained, and he showed how their construction was effected by volition. He now considered their attachments, and what is to be understood by their insertion and origin. He then described how their motions were performed, and gave an interesting account of those referring to the respiratory organs.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting, on Oct. 29 (J. P. Joule, LL.D., President, in the chair), Mr. Spence brought before the meeting part of a mass of iron and copper pyrites, containing abundance of large and well-defined crystals of pure arsenious acid. Not only are these crystals a novelty as a natural product, but as an instance of rapid mineralisation they are interesting. The lump was found among a cargo of disintegrated ore imported from Huelva, in Spain, and containing no solid masses of large size, and the lump was merely an aggregation of small pieces firmly agglutinated together, and full of hollow cavities, studded over with the crystals of arsenious acid; and from the history of the cargo of ore it is not probable that more than twelve months has been required for their development. Heat does not seem to have been the cause of the metamorphosis, as there is no evidence of heat at all approaching to ignition having occurred; discoloration of the ore would at once have been the result of this. The ore is chiefly a sulphide of iron and copper; but as an arsenide of one or both of these metals exists in it, decomposition of this latter must have taken place; the arsenic has become oxidised, and crystals of arsenious acid are the result. The piece of ore will be deposited in the society's mineral collection. The discovery of these crystals being pure arsenious acid was made by Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Spence's assistant in his laboratory. An interesting conversation followed, in which the fact was stated that arsenic is a constituent of nearly all the artificial manures which have superphosphate of lime as their basis; and in connection with this a report was noticed of arsenic having been found in some of the crops grown with such manures.

The Secretary exhibited a specimen of the compound salt of magnesia and copper, prepared by Mr. Thomas Davies, of Warrington. Doubts having been expressed if it were a true compound salt, or a mere mechanical mixture, Mr. Dale, who at the secretary's request had prepared some of the salt, undertook to report further upon it. Some forms of crystal were exhibited, producing novel effects by polarised light. Mr. Lynde exhibited a fine specimen of copper ore, with jasper, from Cornwall, the colours of which, when illuminated with the Lieberkühn, were very gorgeous.

ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYERS, FOREMEN, AND DRAUGHTSMEN OF THE MECHANICAL TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At a discussion meeting, held at Manchester, on Oct. 26, (Mr. B. Stansfield, President, in the chair), a paper was read by one of the members on Bailey's Patent Steam-Guage—the principle of which was stated to be "weight against pressure," in contradistinction to springs and mercury. The action of the gauge was shown by several beautiful models and diagrams. After considerable discussion upon the merits of this and other gauges, it was unanimously resolved, "That this meeting is of opinion that Bailey's steam-gauge is eminently qualified to ensure an accurate indication of steam-pressure, and from its extreme simplicity not liable to get out of order." At the next meeting a paper will be read by Mr. James Kean, "On Friction as a Communicator of Motion."

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—Mr. Charles B. King, M.E., read a paper "On Steam Fire-Engines" before the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, at their rooms, in Salisbury-street, Adelphi. The author stated that in England a steam fire-engine was first made in 1830, by Mr. John Braithwaite, and worked by Mr. Alfred Braithwaite, at the fire at the Argyle Rooms, when it played with marvellous execution. Mr. Braithwaite subsequently, in the year 1832, made two other engines, one (named the Comet) of which was constructed for the King of Prussia, to be stationed at Berlin, principally for the protection of the Royal Palace and the other public buildings. The Americans revived the matter, for in 1840 the New York Institute offered a gold medal for the best plan of a Steam Fire-Engine, when Capt. Ericsson obtain the prize. Many followed this in the United States, the principal makers being Messrs. Lee and Larned, of New York, Messrs. Silsby and Mynderse, of Seneca Falls, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Mr. A. B. Latta, of Cincinnatti, Messrs. Reaney and Neafie, of Philadelphia, and many others. This brought the author to the time when English engineers revived the long-dormant subject, the foremost of which being Messrs. Shand and Mason, of the Blackfriars-road, who, in 1858, constructed a steam fire-engine for Russia, which is now in extensive use in St. Petersburg: they have subsequently made five others, differing from each other in various details. The London Fire Engine Establishment have had one in use for some time, which has worked most successfully at several large fires in the metropolis. Messrs. Merryweather and Son, of Long Acre, are engaged constructing a steam fire-engine, which will shortly be ready for work. The author then gave a description of the floating fire-engine moored off Southwark Bridge, also manufactured by Messrs. Shand and Mason, belonging to the London Fire-Engine Establishment, which is a most effective machine, as proved at 43 large fires—at the recent great fire working 378 hours, and Davis's Wharf, Tooley-street, 110 hours without intermission. The author condemned Messrs. Gwynne and Co.'s proposed steam floating fire-engine, on the ground of the centrifugal pump being incapable of throwing a jet of water any distance exceeding 50 or 60 ft. The paper was illustrated by several diagrams. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. Badeley, Mr. C. H. Birkbeck, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Lee, of New York, Mr. Merryweather, and others took part.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW ZEALAND.—The development of the mineral wealth of New Zealand is gradually but satisfactorily progressing. Although there is no great excitement at the gold fields, it seems that all engaged in gold digging are doing well. A considerable amount of attention is also being directed to the coal discoveries, and the favourable report of Dr. Percy, of the London School of Mines, has given much additional encouragement. The coal is of good quality, though of a somewhat peculiar appearance, is of the caking quality, affords a large quantity of gas, and gives upwards of 60 per cent. of coke. The existence of good coal in the province cannot fail to prove beneficial to the Dun Mountain Company, the last accounts concerning which are very satisfactory. Several parties are now speculating largely in the chromate of iron, and though the copper may not prove so abundant as was at first anticipated, no doubt is entertained as to the Dun Mountain shareholders realising large dividends. In addition to the chrome ore, slate has been found to exist in large quantities, and will be eagerly purchased, not only in Nelson but in every settlement in New Zealand, as both safety and economy must result from the substitution of slate for the present wooden roofs; and as soon as the railway is open (which it was stated in the last advices would be before the end of the present year), they will likewise bring a very excellent quality of marble into the market. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it certainly appears that the development of the mineral resources of New Zealand will materially increase the wealth of the province, and the Dun Mountain Company will be entitled to the thanks of the entire community for the assistance which they have rendered to the mining and metallurgical interests.

THE MINERAL FUEL OF BOHEMIA.

A glance at the character and history of the coal fields of Bohemia affords satisfactory evidence, not only of the extent of the deposits but also of the demand which exists, and long has existed, for the coal. Coal is abundant both in Eastern and Western Bohemia, and ready markets for almost any quantity are found at Leipzig, Magdeburg, Dresden, Munich, Augsburg, Prague, and elsewhere. Contiguous to the Prussian frontier there is a field some 60 miles in length by 15 miles broad, and the average thickness of the seam is fully 6 feet. Some 30 miles to the south-east of this is the Karzim basin, which, however, although about 9 miles by 6 in extent, is scarcely worth consideration, owing to the dip being at least 29 degrees, and the seams thin. In Western Bohemia the coal has been most successfully explored between Buschtiehrad and Schlan, the basin on which the mines are situated being known as the Rakonitz basin. The two beds principally worked are 6 ft. thick, separated by 5 ft. of shale. The quantity raised is already very considerable, its destination being Prague and the many manufactories in the vicinity of the mines. The coal basin of Radnitz, though only some 10,000 acres in extent, is very rich; there is one bed 33 English feet in thickness, nearly horizontal, very regular, and easy to work, in addition to which it is free from that fœtid odour met with in several varieties of continental coal. In addition to these there are several smaller beds, but they appear to make but little noise in the market; indeed, the Pralep and Lisck deposits are worked out, and at Zebrak, Ilis-kow, and Stradonitz the coal is not of a caking quality, and is much neglected. But at Pilsen, the earliest worked of the Bohemian coal fields, great activity at this moment prevails, as the Prague and Nuremburg Railway, which is nearly finished, runs through this basin. From this field Bavaria, which has no true coal but in the Palatinate, drew her entire supplies until the Saxon line from Zwickan enabled them to supply themselves cheaper from that coal field; but by the completion of this line Bohemia will again regain her ancient and most valuable customer. By this line, also, the Danube will be reached at Regensburg, and thus at once open to the Pilsen Basin not only Bavaria but Vienna, and all the cities on the Danube to the Black Sea.

It is not, however, upon coal alone that the manufacturers of Bohemia are dependent—the lignite deposits are fully as valuable as the coal, and in many manufacturing centres, and even at Prague itself, lignite successfully competes with coal both in price and heating power. The Bohemian lignite beds lie between the Erzgebirge (or mountains of mineral) and the coal formation, the most valuable deposits being at Kaaden, Saatz, Laun, Priesen, Teplitz, and Aussig, on the left bank of the Elbe. It is with respect to the lignite in this region that the manufacturers of Prague have recently given such a flattering testimonial. The English company to which we referred in our last—the Elbe Colliery Company—is formed for working a property in close proximity to that with the fuel from which the experiments so conclusively in favour of the lignite were made. The experiments were undertaken with the view of ascertaining how it was that the Karbitz fuel (which the Karbitz Colliery Company are at present successfully working, and which the Elbe Colliery Company will also shortly be bringing into the market) was more readily sold than the Buschtiehrad bituminous coal, although the latter was raised nearer the place of consumption, and should, consequently, have had the advantage. The result is conclusive. In the lignite of the Karbitz basin the vegetable substance has been completely transformed into a bituminous paste; it has a conchoidal fracture, and swells in the fire, leaving but a small quantity of ash; with the exception of its colour, which inclines to brown (hence its name *braun Kohle*) it has all the appearance of coal, and where it can be obtained, even at the same price, it is preferred by consumers to the inferior bituminous coal of Bohemia. As to its quality, the certificate of the manufacturers of Prague, which is inserted *in extenso* in the prospectus of the Elbe Colliery Company, in another column of this day's Journal, will suffice to convince the most sceptical: of Karbitz lignite 67 cwts. were consumed in 19 hours, leaving 3 cwts. of ash; and of Buschtiehrad coal 72 cwts. were burned in 16 hours, leaving 16 cwts. of ash. In another experiment of 14 hours duration, the circumstances being exactly similar in each case, 36 cwts. of Karbitz lignite did the same work as 54 cwts. of Buschtiehrad coal. Notwithstanding this enormous difference, the price of the lignite delivered at Prague is only 13s. per ton, whilst that of the Buschtiehrad coal is 13s. 11d.

The property which the Elbe Colliery Company propose to work is situated in the province of Leitmeritz, which from its extreme fertility has been not inaptly designated the Paradise of Bohemia, and comprises ten freischurfe, covering together nearly 500,000 square fathoms; the seam of mineral is 80 ft. thick, and closely resembles the Cannel coal of Lancashire. The Karbitz fuel is preferred both for house and steam purposes along the entire course of the Elbe, and is superior to all other for steam-boilers, as, containing no sulphur, it does not corrode or injure iron. To reduce the risk of working to the minimum, contracts have been entered into for erecting the necessary machinery and plant, and placing the colliery in complete order for raising 1000 tons daily, for 9000*l.*; and as the profits are estimated at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton, an annual return of nearly 40,000*l.* is anticipated, although a capital of 15,000*l.* is all that it has been deemed requisite to raise for the full development of the property.

COPPER MINING IN INDIA.

A very extensive undertaking, and one of greater importance than has for some time come under our notice, is now before the public, under the name of the "Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company, Limited," and seems to be deserving of attention, not only from the great promise of profit which it holds out to those interested in it, but also from its being another step, and that no insignificant one, towards the development and utilisation of a most important part of our Eastern Empire. The magnitude of the scheme can be appreciated from the fact that the area over which the company's operations will extend is no less than *eight hundred square miles*, covering a tract of land about 80 miles by 10, on the left bank of the River Soobunreeka, and within 150 miles of Calcutta. Through the whole of this tract there abound veins of excellent copper ore, in the form of carbonates and oxides, for smelting which wood fuel (the right to use which the company possesses) is plentiful, whilst the carriage either of the ores or of the metallic copper to Calcutta is both easy and cheap. The promoters of the company have not rested content with mere samples and reports from India, but have wisely (in a case of such importance) brought over large quantities both of ore and copper to England, which were subjected to accurate experiment and analyses before the formation of the company was determined upon. That the information thus obtained, both in India and at home, may be relied upon seems certain, inasmuch as it embraces statements from such men as Major Haughton, late assistant to the Governor General's agent in the south-west frontier; Mr. Durrschmidt, who assays the pure ore at 50 per cent. of copper; Mr. Emil Stoehr, geological engineer; Mr. R. Schenk, Mr. Oldham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, as well as Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, Johnson and Matthey, Bevan, and other gentlemen whose names alone are guarantees of the *bona fide* nature of their opinion.

A point which the directors of the company seem very properly to lay special stress upon is, that large quantities of ore of a remarkably rich character can be obtained almost immediately after commencing operations, and shipped at once, and with great profit, to England; whilst the erection and development of smelting machinery upon a large scale at the mines can be proceeded with gradually, and as circumstances may require. This appears to render the calculations which may be made of immediate profit matter of tolerable certainty.

The mines are situated under the immediate authority of the native Rajahs of Singhbhoom and Dolbhoom; but protection would, of course, be afforded to the legal working of this or any other undertaking when necessary, by the British authorities. The native labourers are said to be abundant, as well as docile and inexpensive; and, indeed, the remains of old workings and slag show that the mines were in work by them centuries past, and to no small extent, though, of course, but very superficially and ineffectually. The very carefully prepared and elaborate prospectus is headed with the names of an influential body of directors, being gentlemen connected with metallurgic undertakings either in India or England; and the whole bears promise of such success, that we believe the shares are being eagerly taken up by the mining and investing public, and that active operations will shortly commence.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN SOUTH WALES.—A meeting was held yesterday (Friday), at Newcastle-Emlyn, and presided over by Mr. Lloyd, of Bronwydd. The meeting was convened by Dr. Propert, of New Cavendish-street, to consider a proposal to extend the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway from Llandissul to Newcastle-Emlyn, and also to construct mineral branches from the Kidwelly station of the South Wales line to anthracite collieries and lime quarries in the Gwendraeth, and to form a junction at Mynyddmawr with the Old Carmarthenshire Railroad. It was resolved to apply to Parliament for powers to make these lines in the next session. They are of considerable importance to South Wales, but the project having only just been explained we must defer the discussion of it until next week.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Nov. 7.—The Coal Trade continues pretty steady, the long-continued fine weather having favoured shipments; but this was broken on Friday night last by a rough gale from the north-east, which did considerable damage to shipping on the coast, and also occasioned the loss of some lives; fortunately, however, it was not of long continuance, otherwise the damage would have been more serious. The unruffled quiet which has so long reigned throughout the district between the owners and workmen has been a little interrupted by a strike at the Cassop Colliery. In consequence of a misunderstanding, the whole of the workmen at this colliery struck work on Monday week, the number of hewers being 246. The men are bound for one year—that is, from April 1861 to April 1862. It appears that some time ago the men complained of the hardness of the coal in one part of the pit, and in consequence 6d. per score was given in that part in addition to the stipulated price. But it appears that lately a reduction of 1s. per score was made on what is called the loose end places, and in consequence of this, and the intention to extend the reduction to another portion of the colliery, the men determined to assume the offensive, and accordingly demanded an *advance* of 6d. per score throughout the entire colliery, and on this being refused they immediately struck work. This step caused much inconvenience and loss to the owners, as they were under obligations to load certain quantities of coal. On Tuesday week warrants were obtained for twelve of the men, who were apprehended, and charged before the magistrates with having absented themselves from their work, contrary to the bond entered into by them with the owners, Messrs. Philipson. The result was that eight of the men were committed to hard labour in the House of Correction for two months. The remainder of the men still refused to return to their work, and 21 more summonses were procured. However, it is satisfactory to state that all the differences between the parties have been satisfactorily adjusted, and on Friday last the whole of the men returned to work.

The boring near Canobie is now being prosecuted vigorously, and sanguine hopes are entertained that coal will be reached within the distance proposed to be bored—that is, 50 fathoms in addition to 140 fms. already bored. The workmen of North Seaton Colliery, and a few friends, met at the Ship Inn, Cambois, on Saturday evening, and presented to Mr. John Short, engineer, a testimonial of their respect on the occasion of his leaving that place. The testimonial consisted of a box of mathematical instruments and a gold watch chain. Mr. Alexander Wanless presided on the occasion, and Mr. Hislop, teacher, presented the testimonial.

A general meeting of the members of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held to-day (Mr. Nicholas Wood, the President, in the chair). A paper was read "On the Performance of the Elsecar Ventilating Fan," by Mr. J. J. Atkinson. This paper will prove both interesting and useful. The papers for discussion were that of Mr. Boyd, "On a Part of the Carboniferous Limestone of North Northumberland;" that of Mr. Dunn, "On the Coal Fields of Cumberland;" and that of Mr. P. S. Reid, "On the Relative Ages of Coal Formations, and Comparative Discussion on their Co-formation in Britain and elsewhere." The arrangement with the Natural History Society, as to the care and exhibition of the fossil specimens, the property of the Institute, was also submitted to the meeting.

The scheme for the drainage of the Tyne collieries is by far too important to be abandoned, although it has, unfortunately, been permitted to remain in abeyance; and I learnt yesterday, from good authority, that it is intended to make an energetic move in the matter during the forthcoming session: it is well known that great need exists for the carrying out of this scheme. It is understood that unless some means be used for the drainage of the water the Tyne Main Colliery will shortly be closed. The Felling Colliery has been struggling with the water the last five weeks, and consequently no coal has been raised during that period. The Delaval Colliery, near Scotswood, west of Newcastle, has been temporarily closed, owing to water, but it is expected to be commenced again shortly.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Nov. 7.—The Iron Trade is certainly quieter. For some time past most of the manufacturers have been supplied with orders from hand to mouth only, and as fewer have been recently received they at once feel the want of them. Whether it is merely a temporary lull, or an indication of the great amount of dulness during the winter, time alone can show. The works at Wednesbury, which are engaged in the production of railway wheels and axles, iron railway trucks, &c., are busy, and so are some firms who are able to produce iron in sizes requiring very powerful machinery. Stray orders continue to arrive from the North American States. They are generally of small amount, but as they are required to be promptly completed, it is plain that iron is urgently wanted there, and as warlike operations involve the use of this metal in a great variety of forms, it is probable that the demand from this source will somewhat increase. It is not likely, however, that the demand from this source will be anything like so large as the ordinary demand from the United States was previous to the war, nor can it be anticipated, even if the war should be brought to a close shortly, that the quantity of iron sent there would for some time be so great as it has been previously. Apart altogether from the hostile influence of the restrictive tariff adopted last year, the war must greatly diminish the capital of the country available for extending its commercial operations, the disposition of the population will be affected, political changes are very probable as a subsidiary result of placing absolute power in a few hands, and, what is still more important, the credit of the country will suffer. From what has been experienced during this war, it is by no means improbable that in case of a war with England all debts due by the States to English holders of securities would be confiscated; and the possibility of such a step being taken will make people in this country very shy of taking American securities, which when a large expenditure is necessary for carrying out any great undertaking in that country usually forms the only medium by which the means can be raised for carrying them out. Iron for the American railways, and other purposes, was very largely supplied in exchange for State bonds and other American securities, but that mode of payment will in future not be found to be so easily available as a means of purchasing commodities from this country.

In the general Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire the demand continues quiet. There are, however, exceptions to this, and amongst the trades which are in a more flourishing condition are the gas tube, the gunlock, and the japan trades. The first-named is a growing manufacture, as the consumption of gas is rapidly extending. The activity of the gunlock trade arises from circumstances patent to every one, and with respect to the japan trade this is the most active period of the year in that branch of manufacture. The goods made by the japanners are largely connected with the winter season—coal vases, scoops, and other articles which make an important part of the domestic hearth, form a very considerable element in the japan trade, and the orders usually come in in such a season as the present, when the cold sets in early; this department of the trade, however, will be over by the end of the year, and a lull usually follows until the bath season commences, in the early summer.

The problem of rendering steam-engines capable of profitably working on common roads as a tractive power still engages the attention, and exercises the ingenuity, of mechanical engineers. Mr. Smith, the proprietor of a foundry at Coven, a small town, or rather village, a few miles from Wolverhampton, has done much to render practicable the use of the steam-engine as a moving power on common roads. He has manufactured a considerable number of the steam-engines used for working Fowler's steam ploughs, and these engines have been constructed so as to draw this heavy implement, with the chains and other apparatus attached, on the ordinary roads, and convey it to the spot where it may be required to work. One of the difficulties experienced arose from the greatly increased power required to ascend steep inclines, as the engine has only the friction of its own wheels as a fulcrum on which to move the weight behind it. One means adopted to facilitate the ascent of inclines was a double set of gearing-wheels of different diameters, which could be applied to the driving-wheel, so as to move at two rates of speed. In going up a hill the slower rate is adopted, so as to convert speed into power, and thus by moving more slowly up the hill to secure a greater amount of traction power. Since this has been adopted a new idea has occurred to Mr. Smith. The engine is first taken to the top of a steep hill, and scotched. A chain connects it with the load behind, and it is then capable of drawing a very heavy load up an incline of considerable steepness. Should this prove practicable, and there seems no great difficulty to interfere with its adoption, it is likely that very heavy loads—it is said as much as 100 tons—might be drawn on an ordinary road by a moderate-sized engine. A steam-carriage with this object has been manufactured by Messrs. Clarke, Leek, and Adams, engineers, of Wolverhampton, and it is stated that it will maintain an average speed of 10 miles an hour on such roads as are found in that locality, carrying its own water and fuel, and about half a dozen passengers.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 7.—The business operations of the past week in connection with the Iron Trade have been, on the whole, of a more encouraging character, though the unfortunate war in America is depressing the manufacturing interests of the country to a very desirous extent. There are at the present time from 8000 to 9000 persons in Lancashire out of employment, solely through the apprehended famine in cotton, and the consequent rise in the raw material. The demand for iron for export is only moderate, but for home requirements there is a brisker enquiry, particularly for railway ironwork. The Steel Trade at Sheffield is depressed, but the introduction of one or two other branches of iron manufacture is likely to compensate for the badness of the steel and cutlery trades. The one is a newly-invented and ingenious railway signal, which from its easy manufacture and working is likely to come into general use; and the other is a new and cheap mode of iron roofing for railway stations and other buildings, which is likely to be pretty extensively used for buildings of a general description.

The intended new line of railway from Chesterfield to Sheffield is creating great interest amongst the mercantile community in both towns, and especially amongst those engaged in the iron and coal trades. A deputation waited upon the railway directors yesterday, and two routes were suggested, one for a line up the Valley of the Sheaf, on the low level, and the other for a high level line, to tunnel under Bridgehouses. It has not yet been decided which survey should be adopted. The new Erewash Valley Extension line will shortly be opened for passenger traffic. A mineral train has been worked along it, to test the effects of the gradients upon a heavily laden train, and the experiment proved to be highly successful.

The firm of Bedford, Burys, and Co., of Sheffield, largely engaged in the steel trade, have failed. They state that on completing their last year's stock-taking, they found their position to be such as to compel them to suspend payments. Their books, &c., have been put into the hands of Messrs. Murray, Child, and Co., of Manchester, accountants, who are preparing a statement of their liabilities. The strike at Ditton Park, in the north, has terminated by their masters, Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, obtaining a large number of workmen from Wales. They have refused to employ any at the old hands who struck work.

The Coal Trade has improved during the week, and prices are much firmer. A short time ago it was agreed to reduce the rates for coal in Derbyshire, and the step was actually adopted by some of the coalmasters, but as it was found that others were not acting on the faith of what they agreed to do, there was a general recurrence to the old prices. The trade is now improving, and the demand for the London market has considerably improved. The export of coal to France has increased during the past month, and it is anticipated, by well-informed authorities, that there will be a still increasing demand for the French ports.

The Derbyshire lead mines are much in the same position as last reported. Great dissatisfaction exists amongst the shareholders of the North Derbyshire Mine at the position of their property, which is now enveloped in a sort of mist. We have applied to the secretary for information for the shareholders, but at present we have not been able to obtain anything of a reliable character.

The Prince of Wales Mine is improving, and the company are about to erect a crushing-machine for crushing the gold quartz. The prospects of this mine are very good, and the shares are held, notwithstanding a high premium is offered for them in the market.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Nov. 7.—At the Merthyr Police Court, on Monday, before Messrs. J. C. Fowler and Job James, an important case was decided. Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector, summoned Mr. W. Crawshay, the great iron and coal proprietor, for an infringement of the Mines Regulation Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, which enacts that in every shaft in which workmen go up or down the chains used shall be of more than one link. Mr. Simons appeared in support of the information, and Mr. C. H. James on behalf of Mr. Crawshay. Mr. Simons, in opening the case, said that neither himself nor the Inspector were influenced by any motive other than that of performing a public duty, and he held in his hand a letter from Mr. James, stating his intention, on behalf of Mr. Crawshay, to submit to a conviction. He should call on some one acquainted with the affair, as a matter of form, to prove the case, and then he should leave it in the hands of the magistrates.—John Moody said: I am colliery manager at Cyfarthfa. I know the Cwm Pit. It is a balance pit. Men go up and down every day by the balance. They did so in the month of October last. The chain is a single-link one. No alterations have been made in it during the last twelve months. Mr. Evans spoke to me respecting it. There are four or five in Cyfarthfa on the same principle. We have altered four, which were commenced in 1860. The first pit took a fortnight in doing, the second and third the same time, and the last about a week. I offered the men to work on until the pits were altered, but did not compel them to do so.—By Mr. James: Gething No. 1 pit is altered. It was done in May last. Gething No. 2 in July; Griffith Evans's pit in September; and Rydyiar was finished last Sunday morning. The chains are made for the Cwm Pit. That is the pit we are summoned for. The pit has been stopped for putting them up, and the men go in another way. I have been at Cyfarthfa eight years. Have never known an accident to the men by the breaking of the chains.—Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector, proved sending a notice to Mr. Crawshay as to the alteration required, also that the information was laid by the direction of the Secretary of State.—Mr. James said he should not contend against the information, but urged in mitigation that, in consequence of the chains and other apparatus being made at Cyfarthfa, the time was not sufficient. He would also state that during the 99 years past no accident had ever been heard of at the Cyfarthfa Works through the breaking of a chain. The reason was *the chains were of their own manufacture, and far superior to any that could be got to order*, and he questioned whether those who may be alive at the end of another century would be able to say as much in reference to the Government chains. Under these circumstances, he could not see any great hardship in Mr. Crawshay being allowed a sufficient time to manufacture them on his own premises, and under his own superintendence, as he would then have a greater confidence in them than he otherwise could have. The magistrates then consulted.—Mr. Fowler said: This is an information laid by the Inspecter of Mines for neglect of the 10th general rule for the regulation of collieries. I believe it is the first information of the kind in the district. I am happy also to hear that no injury to life or limb has happened in the Cyfarthfa Works from the breaking of a chain. There is no doubt that the proprietor of that great work is justly entitled to praise as an excellent and kind employer of labour. It does not appear that there has been any intentional or wilful violation of the general rule on the part of the defendant. That is not imputed to him by the Inspector. What he does impute is, that the defendant has not carried forward the alteration of the chains required by the Legislature with as much diligence as he ought and might. This proposition is not disputed. It is fairly admitted by Mr. James, for Mr. Crawshay, that the 10th general rule has not been carried out; but it is suggested that as Mr. Crawshay was anxious to make the chains in his own works, a considerable time must be allowed for the operation. Under these circumstances (there is no dispute as to the facts), the only difficulty is to fix the penalty. The maximum that can be imposed by law is 20*l.* Under the circumstances of the case, we think we may properly mitigate it to one-fourth of that sum, in accordance with our practice in some other similar cases of penalties of the like amount. If an arrangement would be accepted by the parties, by which the case should be adjourned for two months, on an understanding that all the chains should be altered in that time, we should have no objection to that course; but if it is not acceptable, the mitigated penalty of 5*l.* will stand as well. A fine of 5*l.*, including costs, was recorded.

The different works of the district are proceeding satisfactorily. At Ebbw Vale a slight improvement is perceptible, and it is expected that a third furnace will soon be put in blast. Two furnaces out of the four are in blast at Victoria. Mr. Darby, one of the largest proprietors in the Ebbw Vale Company, has taken up his residence permanently at Victoria Park, and the whole of the works will now be under his immediate supervision. Considerable alterations are being made in the Victoria Works, and as soon as they are completed it is hoped things will go on steadily.

Mr. George Harrison, secretary to the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, writes in last week's *Mining Journal* that the coasting trade of Newport has not fallen off from the want of a proper ballast ground. The coasting trade of the port has unquestionably decreased, and freights are higher than at Cardiff by 1s. or 1s. 6d. per ton. How is this to be explained, when it it remembered that Newport formerly had a larger coasting trade than either Swansea or Cardiff? Great complaints have been made of the inconvenience and expense of discharging ballast, and is it not fair to assume that this has something to do with the decrease of trade? Mr. Knapp, an extensive shipbroker, stated at a recent meeting of the Harbour Commissioners that there were greater facilities for discharging ballast at Cardiff, and, consequently, the want of a proper ballast ground must tend to decrease the trade of Newport.

A scheme for a new line of railway from Llandyssul to Newcastle-Emlyn, has just been broached. Such a line is very much needed, and the strenuous exertions now being made seem to promise success. There is also a scheme for working mineral branches to the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway to the lime districts, to the Gwendraeth collieries, and to the old Carmarthenshire tramroad.

Several accidents have occurred during the last few days. A collier named Thomas Harries was seriously injured by a fall of coal at the Techon Colliery. Medical assistance was procured, but the unfortunate man died on Saturday.—A fire-damp explosion took place at the Victoria Pit on Saturday. A collier named Thomas Lewis was severely burnt, and there are but slight hopes of his recovery.

THE NEATH SHIPPING TRADE for the month of Oct., 1861, was as follows:—Number of vessels 158, of 11,075 tons register.—Imports: 2160 tons of iron ore, 3337 tons of copper ore, 739 tons of pig-iron, 20,000 building bricks, 330 tons of flour, 1620 quarters of oats, 750 quarters of barley, 300 quarters of beans, 81 quarters of malt, 250 firkins of butter, 25 kegs and 5 barrels of lard, and sundry other goods.—Exports: 14,613 tons of coal and culm, 1224 tons of iron, 218 tons of tin-plates, 208 tons of copper, and sundry other goods. The above return does not include shipments in the dock.

THE COAL TRADE AT BRISTOL.—The oversea coal trade at the port of Bristol during Oct. was not so brisk as might have been anticipated. The total exports during the month amounted to 1429 tons, as against 1943 tons in September, showing a falling off of no less than 514 tons. The following are the places to which the exports have been made:—Valencia, 113 tons; Demerara, 325 tons; Rangoon, 991 tons.

CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A petition for the winding-up of this company is to be heard in the Bristol Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday next, the 12th inst.

RE HENRY SCALE, BRITON FERRY, IRONMASTER.—A dividend of 8½d. in 1*l.* has been declared in this estate, at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court.

THE SOMERSETSHIRE COLLIERIES.—It is stated that the promoters of the North Somerset Railway, which, after a discussion of 13 days before a committee in the last session, was defeated on some technical objections, have determined again to submit it to Parliament, and that measures are now in progress for the completion of the surveys. The main object of the line is to open up the resources of the rich, but at present sealed, district of the Somersetshire collieries, and on its first introduction it was

opposed not only by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies, but by the coalowners in Gloucestershire.

The Aberdare correspondent of the *Swansea Herald* writes:—In connection with the mechanical portion of the commercial world, I have this week to record a little fact which may ultimately develope itself into extraordinary proportions. A French gentleman, who has recently taken up his residence amongst us, M. de Nemours, ex-President of the Institute of Genius, &c., has, by dint of extraordinary calculations, made an important discovery in mechanical science. He has invented a crescent-wheel, which, applied as a "fly" in the working of machinery, acts with a power exactly double that of the ordinary fly-wheel. Should M. Dupont de Nemours be enabled to attain as much success in a practical sense as he has done in a theoretical one, there is no knowing how much good his invention may be productive of. I shall watch the progress and development of this French gentleman's invention with becoming interest, and, in the meantime, it is to be hoped that M. Dupont de Nemours will receive that encouragement from the mechanical world to which his genius entitles him. The coal returns for the quarter ended September, unfortunately, show a decrease, as compared with the account for the preceding quarter, of 44,000 tons. A large proportion of this is, however, accounted for by the fact that the Cwm Neol Colliery did not work anything like a full quarter. This colliery, I hear, is now likely to be taken by Mr. Jay, the eminent London contractor. It may be well to explain that, although the return referred to shows a deficit as compared with the immediate previous quarter, the quantity raised formed a respectable average, and would bear to be compared with many previous quarters. An energetic coal proprietor, from the upper part of the Valley, has recently been to France, for the purpose of establishing agencies. I am told he has been highly successful, and in a short time his colliers will *feel* the fact. The winter has fairly set in on these hills, and a few mornings ago the surrounding mountains wore their white caps for the first time this season. Most of the important works are making their usual progress, and, taking into consideration the shortness of the days at this time of the year, there is a good deal of out-door work going on.

THE NEW MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 7.—The news from the lead districts of Cardiganshire this week is highly encouraging. Letters from the north and south speak of improvement; and from the central part, about Pontrhydfyndegaid, at the Bryn Hope Mine there is an announcement of a very good discovery on the south part of the lode. This mine, the lode of which is one of the champion lodes of Cardiganshire, and 24 ft. in width, is held by a private company of great worth and enterprising powers, whose success, as well as that of the excellent landlord or owner of the ground, will be hailed with pleasurable feelings far and wide, as it is well known that he is a great encourager of mining, and one of the best amateur miners in the kingdom. It was he that, taking a bold step out of the old limited path, reduced his royalty boldly to 1-20th at once, and now he is about to reap the benefit of his wisdom. The letters from the agent of the mines say that the cross-cut driving south in the 10 fm. level, west of Phillips's shaft, has come in contact with and cut into a wide and good course of ore. This may be considered as a lucky hit, as the drawing machinery is only now just ready to work, and the crushing machine is not quite finished. From all appearances, these new pieces of machinery will soon have plenty of work to do. The mines are drained by a 40-ft. water-wheel, through the medium of a chain of rods three-quarters of a mile in length, pumping water from three shafts; the eastern shaft at Brynerach being half a mile on the line of the lode from the western engine-shaft at Bryn Hope, and the lode crops up to the surface, with ore in it at intervals along the surface, partly in the land of Lord Lisburne, and partly in that of Mr. Davies, who with the London proprietors noiselessly but boldly venturing upon this great mining scheme, will soon be rewarded for their liberality.

Other letters state that the ore ground stoping away on either side of the winze at Brynambor (where the lode is of great width, and is a picture of a lode, from the beauty of its formation, being 15 feet wide, bearing branches of rich ore, from 2 or 3 inches to 9 or 10 inches wide, mixed with similar divisions of rock, and bounded by walls with beautiful slickensides), maintains its yield and quality. A parcel of this rich ore is now getting ready for the Potteries, it being intended to send it without dressing—that is, without its being subjected to the treatment of crushing, jigging, &c., as its solidity and purity in its natural state do not require that it should be submitted to these processes. From the great width of this lode, its great productiveness, and the rich quality of the material it produces, we may expect to hear of great profits at an early stage of working of the Brynambor Mine. The engine-shaft is now down 13 fms. under the adit, and 10 fms. below where the discovery of ore was made in the winze, a few fathoms to the east of it; there are both stones of copper and lead in the wall of the lode, in the shaft, but the body of the lode is inside, or to the south, and has not been seen at this point. A level will now be struck off to go under the winze, so as to lay open the ore ground for effectually working the lode in the winze, which is variously estimated as worth 40*l.* or 50*l.* per fm., this can be stoped away after the level is driven and communicated to the winze for about 20s. per cubic fathom, leaving a very large profit upon every fathom. The fortunate proprietors of this mine are chiefly residents in London, and this adds another proof to those already acquired of the value of mining speculations, when properly selected and generously carried out. A few months ago this little mine was scarcely known, but it may now fairly be considered to be worth a large fortune.

The catalogue of good luck attending new mining operations in Cardiganshire is not yet exhausted. The particulars of the most recent discovery in West Silver Bank Mine have not yet reached town, but the whole of the news from this mine is so important that a large and influential deputation are just about to leave London, and see the ore ground for themselves; on their return the particulars will be fully reported in the Journal. Both at this mine, and at North Hafod, where the prospects continue to hold out the strongest grounds of hope of a very great and valuable mine, the machinery is being got ready for sinking engine-shafts, and conducting the mining works in the most spirited manner possible. In addition to these casts of good luck, the tunnel of the Manchester and Milford Haven, through the great Cardiganshire range of mountains, is about to be let at a contract. This railway will greatly enhance the value of the Cardiganshire mines, already so fruitful of dividends and profits. The Hafod Mining Company, another new one, are just about commencing operations on the great Grogwinion lode, at Ponthydygroes, between the celebrated mines of Frongoch and Logylas, two of the richest of the Lisburne mines. It is never too late to do good, and we see in these cases the power of doing good not only exemplified, but the process of doing good highly rewarded. Cwm Erfin, East Darren, Bronfloyd, Bwich Consols, Frongoch, Logylas, Grogwinion, Cwmystwith, Penygist, and Glogfach, are rich and profitable mines, long and well established. In many other young mines well paying lodes of lead and silver-lead are being properly opened up, and good and substantial mining property is being organised. In one or two others the discoveries have been extraordinary, and almost unexpected, the whole showing this great district is richly endowed with the *bona fides* and legitimate elements of mining, and worthy of the trust both anciently and recently bestowed upon it by a discerning mining community, whose efforts have not nor will be lost in enriching the common treasury of a country so favoured by Providence with metallic lodes, one of the true sources of national prosperity.

P.S.—By a note subsequently received, I find the box of specimens addressed to Mr. Spargo came from the West Silver Bank lode, in Abernant ground, to the west of West Silver Bank western boundary; and as these lodes are worked in Silver Bank Mine, to the east of this grant, it shows the productive ground extends throughout the whole sett.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

The following are special reports, received from a shareholder:—

Nov. 4.—Agreeable to your request, I have inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you my report thereon—Eastern Mine: In the 42, east of Crowley's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, lead, and stones of ore; this end is 14 fathoms east of Davis's winze: this winze is down 10 fms. below the 30, where the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., the ore is dipping eastward. In the 30, west of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, they have intersected a cross-course; no lode is met with west of it yet. The lode in Davis's rise, in back of the 30, on No. 1 south lode, is 2½ feet wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in Rich's rise, in back of the 20, east of the eastern cross-course on the south part of the lode, is 2¼ feet wide, worth (for 10 fms. in length) from 2 to 3 tons of rich ore per fm. In Williams's stope in back of the 20, east of the eastern cross-course, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Toll's winze, sinking below the 20 on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter ½ ton of rich ore per fm.—East of Trial Shaft: In the 42, west of Scoble's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and good stones of ore, looking very promising for further improvement. Bolt's cross-cut in the 30 is about 15 fms. east of the boundary; the ground is favourable for driving. I think it will take from six to seven weeks to intersect the south part of the main lode. I think from the appearance of the lode in Sortridge something good will be found when intersected. The stopes in back of the 30, east of Friend's cross-cut on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1⅛ foot wide, worth ⅛ ton of ore per fm., looking very promising for further improvement. There is a quantity of ore ground to be taken away in the eastern and western mine on tribute. In the 30 the lode produces some good work for tin where we cut into it.—R. Jackson.

Nov. 5.—The lode came down very well, close to the boundary, and is now worth 30*l.* per fathom. I was at North Robert yesterday, and saw the lode in the 24, west of Scoble's cross-cut, which is worth ⅛ ton of ore per fm. The ore appears to be coming down over the lode. There was no change in any other place yesterday.—R. Jackson.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE MINES.

The following special reports on these mines, by Captain Gill, of Great Wheal Vor, and Captain Odgers, of Grenville, have been received:—

Oct. 28.—I have inspected Wheal Trevenen Mines, according to your request, and found the different parts of operation as follows:—We descended the engine-shaft down to the 140, and found the pitwork in very good working order, from thence we went back to Tremenheere shaft, at the same level, where we found that all the ground had been worked away by former workers, and then we proceeded to the whim-shaft, which is drained down to the 170. The level is cleared about 15 fathoms to the east of the shaft, and about 10 fathoms to the west of the shaft. All the ground, as far as I could see, has been worked above this level by former workers, and I think from the character of the strata they must have had a very productive lode down to this point. I see no chance of any profit to be made of any consequence in the upper levels, as the principal part of the lode has been taken away. The principal part you have to look to now is from the bottom of the 170 downwards, and to explore and open a new mine. It is a matter for your consideration if you think proper to do so. The prospects in the bottom of the 170 are as follows:—The whim-shaft is sunk about 3 fathoms below the 170; at this level a very hard floor of ground came in the shaft, which has impeded its sinking very much. If this ground should continue I fear it will injure the value of the lode; but there is the same chance for its declining as increasing. The stopes in the whim-shaft, in the bottom of the 170, are stoped about 2½ fathoms below this level; the stope to the east of the shaft is worth about 20*l.* per fathom, and the stope to the west of the shaft is worth about 10*l.* per fathom; the lode is about 2 feet wide, and looks very promising to continue down, if this hard floor of ground does not come in contact with it. I should propose to you the sinking of the whim-shaft below the 170 by twelve men, until you sink it 10 fms. below its present bottom. To keep six men stoping in bottom of the 170, east of this shaft, and six men west: these are the principal points you raise the greatest portion of your tin from. I should recommend putting eight men to clear the 170 east to the old engine, and to put in a small lift to drain it to the bottom, as it has been reported that there is a good lode near this shaft below the 170, and that the old engine-shaft is sunk down to the 180, which I believe to be the case. And I should stop all dead work where men cannot earn their wages in raising ore until you prove these points, which are very important ones; the lift in the old engine-shaft can be drawn by a chain connected with the rods in the whim-shaft. I think in the course of three months you would be able to clear the old shaft to bottom, with very little outlay over and above return of tin you may raise after stopping all dead work. After you carry out these points you will be able to decide respecting your future operations.—Thomas Gill.

Oct. 28.—Agreeably with your request, I have this day carefully inspected Trevenen Mine, and I beg to hand you a few remarks thereon. The flat-rod shaft is sunk about 3 fms. below the 170, the lode in which is full 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and a little prian, yielding good work for tin. We tried some of the stuff, and found it to produce 8 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks, or, in other words, worth about 20*l.* per fm.; this stope is seen for 15 or 16 fms. long. The lode in the western end of the shaft is better than 2 ft. wide, yielding good stamping work, worth about 4 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks, or 10*l.* per fm.; this is a very promising lode, the ground around which is also easy for exploring; but, unfortunately, exactly at the bottom of the shaft, where you wanted to make the most speed, the ground was hard, which may not continue long; it, however, will take them some three months longer to open out another level than the ground in any other part of the bottom where seen. Now, as the old engine-shaft is but 30 fms. east of the flat-rod shaft, and that being the extreme bottom of the mine, they say about 10 fms. deeper, and where, too, it is reported there is a fine bunch of tin, it appears to me that the speediest way of arriving at that point will be to throw a chain diagonally from the flat-rod shaft, through the gunnises, and then to clear up the old engine-shaft to the bottom as fast as possible; this may take two or three months, but in the mean time you will be raising from the stopes in the bottom of the 170, and from the arches and stulls, 6 tons of tin per month. Should the lode in the bottom of the shaft be found as reported, it will enhance your returns considerably, and I would then continue the two shafts, by which means you would in a short time be laying open valuable tin ground. Seeing, then, that you are so near the bottom of the mine, I would urge you to lose no time in arriving at it; and again, seeing that there are branches continually coming from the north, and dipping towards the lode, which bear a striking analogy to the ground upwards, where the lode was so rich, I see no reason why the new ground to be opened should not prove in like manner to be productive; but before you determine on any other steps you must see the bottom, which I consider now to be a good speculation.—George R. Odgers.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

POLGEAR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, yesterday, Mr. A. Broad in the chair.

Mr. Wm. Charles (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£373	12	3		
Mine cost	553	1	7		
Merchants' bills	328	1	8		
Sundry bills	29	6	3		
Discount, &c.	24	5	8		
Three months' cost (estimated)	400	0	0	£1708	7	5
Call				750	0	0
Debit balance				£958	7	5

The report of the agents was read, as follows:

Nov. 6.—The engine-shaft is completed to the 30, in which the lode under the cross-course, referred to in our last report, has been very much disordered by its influence. The 30 is driven 2 fathoms east of the shaft, in the last 8 ft. of which, and to the east of the cross-course in this drivage, the lode is full 2½ ft. wide, very regular and well defined, composed of quartz, elvan, and chlorite, thickly spotted with yellow, grey, and black copper ore—a strong and promising lode. We have about 4 fathoms further to drive this end to be under the tin ground driven through in the 20, which is a very interesting point to reach. The winze under the 20 fm. level, 10 fathoms east of the shaft, which was reported at last meeting, we were obliged to suspend in consequence of too much water for manual labour; it is down 10 ft., in which the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom. We expect the 30 will drain the ground. We are driving a cross-cut in the 30 to intersect the north copper lode, which is about 6 fathoms north of the engine lode at surface, but not having been able to ascertain its underlie we cannot give the accurate distance we shall have to drive to cut it; the cross-cut is in 4 fathoms, and driving by six men, at 14*l.* 16s. per fathom. Up to this time we have not been able to set the engine at work in consequence of so little water, but it is now increasing from the surface and the 30 fm. level ends. We purpose working in the course of a few days, when we shall stamp and dress the tinstuff now at surface, which we calculate to be about 200 tons.—W. Pascoe, W. H. Pascoe.

The Chairman said it would be seen from the report that they had reached the great lode beyond the cross-course, in the 30 east, which was showing some good stones of copper ore—in fact, the lode was almost throughout impregnated with copper ore. But it was expected upon further driving they would get into tin, as in the 20. A winze had been sunk as far as could be for the water, where there is a good lode for tin. Although the general prospects of the mine were exceedingly good, they had not yet arrived at that point that they could do without a call.

Mr. Moss enquired if there were any ores being raised?—The Secretary said there was a considerable quantity of very good tinstuff waiting for the stamps. As he had stated before, contrary to all expectations, they had had but very little water. Though the engine was ready to work, it had scarcely been required up to the present time. The winze in the 30 was found to be full of water—to strong to be kept by manual labour, which was a proof they must soon work their engine, and the water, being carried to surface, could be used for stamping and dressing purposes. He had a very high opinion of the property, for he considered their chances of success were of no ordinary character. At the 30 it was expected they would have had tin, but the lode was showing excellent indications for copper, and those who had examined the point considered that the whole of the indications justified them in believing that good copper ore would be met with at a shallower depth. The property was situated in an excellent mining locality; they had a large sett, and everything was in efficient working order, and they hoped their returns would soon at least meet their costs.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted.

The Chairman said that several friends had compained to him about the arrears of call, which amounted to about 2160*l.* He had no doubt most of it was perfectly good; but so many had complained of paying calls while others were in arrear, that it had been thought advisable to pass a resolution authorising the purser to take measures for their immediate recovery.

After some conversation, a resolution was passed authorising proceedings to be taken against defaulters. A call of 4s. per share was then made, allowing a discount of 5 per cent. if paid on or before Nov. 16. The usual votes terminated the proceedings.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Wednesday,—Mr. F. Combs in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 73*l.* 13s. 2d.

The reports of Capts. T. Richards, W. Woolcock, F. Puckey, and P. Rich having been in the hands of shareholders several days, were taken as read. The report of Capt. T. Richards, referring to the north mine, stated that the copper lode deserved being seen deeper, and he felt confident that this mine would become a good mining property, and not very expensive to work. The new engine-shaft was down below the adit 6 fms., and quite dry; this must be drained by Par Consols Mine. Capt. P. Rich stated that he had a very high opinion of the West Par, and doubted not but it would make a good mine. Capt. W. Woolcock stated his decided opinion that by having an efficient engine and pitwork on the mine, and by extending the present workings, the result would be a lasting and profitable mine. Captain F. Puckey stated that "the 55 is driven east of Daukes's shaft 50 fms.; at this level the lode to the east and west of the shaft has produced some rich bunches of tin and copper for upwards of 30 fathoms in length. About 20 fms. east of the shaft, and about the same distance before the 65 end, they have commenced stoping the bottom of the level. The lode in this stope will average 3 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of black tin to the 100 (12 gallons) sacks, or upwards of 16*l.* per fm.; the lode in the present end is 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of tin, just sufficient to pay for driving. The report of Capt. Webb was read, as follows:—

Nov. 5.—Soon after your last meeting we commenced an adit from the valley in the north ground, and after extending it 30 fms. we intersected a copper lode 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper, worth being prosecuted in depth; after driving 20 fathoms further we intersected a tin lode, full 20 feet wide, which is in two parts, but it appears to be one lode, composed of capel and peach, and promising to make much tin in depth. We have sunk an engine-shaft 7 fms. below adit, in a suitable position for developing these two lodes; hitherto it has been sunk without water, but during the last few days we find water coming in the shaft; I do not calculate sinking many feet deeper by manual labour.—Old Mine: You are aware that through losing the plunger clacks, and the engine going out of repair, the water was left in the mine; during the last two months, after putting the engine under thorough repair, we commenced draining the mine, but had some slow work to perform to recover the plunger-lifts. It has now been put in order, and is keeping off the water easily, but as the water greatly increases in the winter season, I propose putting in 13-in. plunger poles, which will enable us to keep off the water for a much greater depth. Since draining the mine we have resumed driving the 65, by six men; the lode here is 1½ ft. wide, worth 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; we have about 16 fms. to extend this level to reach the winze sinking below the 55, where the lode is 4½ feet wide, and from a careful sample taken and assayed, it is worth 2½ cwts. of tin per 100 (12-gallon) sacks, worth about 9*l.* per fm. We also resumed driving the 55 east, by six men; the lode here is 1½ foot wide, of a promising character for tin; I expect to have an improvement here shortly, judging from its present appearance; this level is about 3 fms. from our south boundary. By prosecuting these levels I calculate getting on an average the next six months 150*l.* worth of ore per month, but it is very probable we may make further discoveries, and realise greater returns.—Suggestions for Sinking Deeper: There are two plans for your consideration—by attaching a horizontal rod to the present engine, or the putting up an engine on Daukes's shaft; I should prefer the latter, as that will put us in a more sound state of working than the former. Notwithstanding we have great power on the engine, by attaching rods with three angle-bobs also, the windl ng attached to that engine will be liable to lets. I am persuaded if this mine is sunk to deeper levels, and opened out liberally, it will be found profitable.—J. Webb.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that he could bear testimony to the accurate manner in which the company's accounts were kept. He had carefully examined the books, and he could say that they had been very well kept, and he could confidently recommend the shareholders to pass and allow them; but as the old mine had been unwatered, and as they could not tell how soon they would have a productive lode, he thought that prompt action should be taken with regard to arrears of call. There was one item in the accounts to which he wished to call particular attention—the amount charged for dues. He thought that, seeing the great expenditure which had been incurred in the development of the property, it would be but fair to solicit Major Carlyon to remit the dues until such time as the mine was brought into a state of profit.

Major Carlyon said that, as the dues were light, and as he felt confident that had the old mine been worked with vigour success would have attended the operations, he did not think he could accede to such a request. The development of the old mine was not a speculation, as, from the data he had collected from various sources, he might say he felt quite certain as to the results; while the new mine, he thought, was a more speculative enterprise. He could hardly be expected to accede to the request to remit the dues in the face of the fact that another company would gladly take the property upon the same dues that the present company were now paying.

The Chairman thought it but a reasonable request, seeing the difficulties the company had had to encounter.

Major Carlyon was decidedly of opinion that the whole of the difficulties and disappointments had been occasioned by the tardy and imperfect manner in which the property had been developed. For instance, he had heard that the pumps were not large enough, and the general opinion in the neighbourhood was that Captain Webb had made a mistake in putting down an inclined instead of a perpendicular shaft. The mine had been inspected by his agents, and they had a very favourable opinion of the old mine.

The Secretary had been informed that the engine could work as well as any in Cornwall, the fault being that the pitwork was not large enough.

Capt. Webb said, by the application of larger plunger-lifts the engine would be equal to their requirement for some 20 fms. deeper, but at the same time he should certainly prefer another engine at Daukes's shaft.

A Shareholder thought that at present they should not think of laying out more money for a new engine. If they could realise some satisfactory results, then would be the time to talk about a new engine.

Major Carlyon said that both Capts. Woolcock and Puckey's reports were in his opinion exceedingly satisfactory, and each expressed an opinion that the old lode was the Par Consols lode, which produced such satisfactory results in that mine, adjoining West Par.

The Secretary said that was the general opinion—indeed, Par Consols were working within 30 fms. of the West Par boundary.

Capt. Webb, in answer to questions, stated that he believed for the present they would sell 150*l.* worth of ore per month, while their cost would be about 230*l.* per month. As to their returns having falling off, all he could say was that frequently in that neighbourhood the lode shifted east. But he fully believed by prosecuting the mine further east and deeper they would again reach their former riches.

Mr. Charles said the lodes dipped north, and the shoots were invariably found to dip east, so that by driving further east the shoot was almost invariably found.

The Secretary reminded the meeting that, the dip being north, and the angle of the boundary running back, they would gain considerably in the length on the lode in each successive level in depth.

Captain Webb said that the length of ground to the boundary increased 15 fathoms every 10 fathoms sunk.

The Chairman was of opinion that at present, at any rate, their operations should be as much as possible confined to the development of the old mine, the more especially as the prospects seemed to fully justify that course being pursued.

Capt. Webb was decidedly of opinion that the mine well deserved a vigorous and full development. If they were to put an engine on Daukes's shaft, which, including all appurtenances, would cost about 700*l.*, they would be in a perfect and efficient working condition for a considerable depth, say 150 or 200 fms.

A Shareholder was of opinion that they should determine upon having a new engine, as he thought it was false economy not to keep their mine in an effective and proper order, just for the sake of saving a small expense. He should next recommend that an engine be forthwith placed upon Daukes's shaft.

The Secretary said that Capt. Thomas Richards was of opinion that by putting up flat-rods to Daukes's shaft a new engine would not be wanted for some time to come.

The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and a resolution was passed to the effect that stringent steps be taken to collect the calls in arrear.

It was then unanimously resolved that, in the old mine the driving of the 55 and 65, and the sinking of the winze below the 55, be pushed on, as recommended in the reports. Upon it being proposed that a call of 6d. per share be made,

Mr. Wilson enquired of Capt. Webb if 6d. per share would produce sufficient to carry on their operations for three months?—Capt. Webb said, to merely drive the levels at the present depth a call of 6d. per share would be sufficient probably for six months, and he looked for good improvements within that time.

Mr. Wilson was of opinion that it would be more economical to develope their property with vigour.

The Secretary thought that as the operations proposed to be carried out during the next three months would throw considerable light upon the matter, it would be better to defer the question of erecting an engine upon Daukes's shaft until the next general meeting, particularly as the winter was a very bad time for erecting machinery. It was a very important thing for them to find that in Par Consols, within 30 fathoms of West Par boundary, they were opening out a rich mine.

A call of 6d. per share was then made, and a resolution was passed, authorising the committee to consult the solicitor as to the desirability of calling in and cancelling the old scrip certificates.—The usual votes terminated the proceedings.

PERRAN BAY IRON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Murchison, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Thursday,—Col. Bazalgette in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a report from Mr. S. W. Daukes was submitted. It stated that the mine being now in a state to work for iron ore, it became necessary to consider the most economical means of working it, and also to reduce, if possible, the price of the carriage of the ore to the place of shipment, as well as freight to Newport. The reduction in the cartage could only be accomplished by delay, on account of the twelve months' contract with the carriers, which only terminated in June, 1861; and in the freights, by refusing cargoes to all vessels that would not take the reduced price of 3s. instead of 3s. 9d. per ton. With these reductions the ore could be raised and delivered at Newport at a profit of 3s. 6d. per ton, Captain Prater being willing to enter into a contract to raise 600 tons per month, at 2s. 9d. per ton delivered in the yard at the mine, which would yield a good profit on the proposed reduced estimate of the property. It will, however, be absolutely necessary, in order to command these reduced prices in freight and cartage, to keep a large stock of ore in the yard at the mine, ready for shipment by vessels requiring freights, instead of creating a demand for freights as a necessity to make regular returns. The proper quantity of ore should be raised monthly at the mine, and left in the yard for shipment, the cost for raising and placing it there being only 3s. per ton; this would require a reserve capital of about 500*l.* The cost of the above workings to June 21, 1861, including steam-machinery, railway inclines, tunnels, and every expense is 3692*l.*, and during the same period of irregular working nearly 2800 tons of iron ore have been raised and shipped to the Ebbw Vale Works, for 1276*l.* 4s. 1d. This report should not be concluded without informing the shareholders that since the commencement of the workings the two adjoining mines on the same lode have discovered rich deposits of lead and blende, and the shareholders in the East Wheal Golden, within 200 fms., and on a lode which crosses this, have discovered a good lead lode, erected a pumping-engine, and are already making returns. It is generally supposed in the district that the immense deposit of iron on the surface of this lode is merely the back of a large deposit of lead, stones of which have been raised in the lower levels producing 55 ozs. of silver to the ton.

The report from Capt. H. Rowe, who was for ten years manager of an iron mine in Cornwall, under Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, stated that from the present appearance of the said lode (near the beach), I consider that a large quantity of iron ores can be raised without any expense of future explorations at this point; but there is one point to the south-east of the large excavation that I would advise you to expend (say) 50*l.* in exploring on the lode for iron, as the said lode there, near the surface, has a very promising appearance to yield large quantities of iron ore at a shallow depth. I have carefully surveyed the deep adit level, and find they have cross-cut the lode, but it does not look so promising to yield iron as it has been in the levels above. The said lode in this level has changed its nature to such a degree that there is every probability that in depth it will yield blende and lead, as I have seen fine specimens of both raised from and below the said deep adit level.

The Chairman said the object of the present meeting was, in the first place, to confirm the propositions adopted at the preliminary meeting held some short time since, and to determine upon what course should be adopted to secure the vigorous development which the property seemed to justify.

Mr. Daukes said that according to all appearances there was an immense deposit of iron ore; and as a proof of its value he might mention that a firm largely connected with the iron trade had offered for the property no less a sum than 18,000*l.*

Mr. Sayer said that a friend of his—a practical man—had given it as his opinion that the ore was of the best quality, and expressed a favourable opinion as to the profitable success of the undertaking.

Mr. Browne enquired if those gentlemen present who had seen the property were of opinion that the statements that had been made with respect to it were fully justified?

Mr. Moxon said, that so far from those statements having been exaggerated, he felt convinced, from his personal investigation, that nothing had been misrepresented, which opinion was fully endorsed by shareholders present.

A Shareholder stated that, based upon the best calculations, as well as upon the estimates made by Capt. John Prater, they would be able to raise 600 tons of iron ore per month, giving a profit, after deducting every cost, of 3s. 6d. per ton. As to the quantity, all he could do would be to repeat the statement of Capt. Rowe, which was to the effect "that he considered large quantities of iron ore could be raised without any expense of further explorations."

A resolution was then unanimously passed—"That in the opinion of the meeting further and judicious efforts to develope the resources of the mine for iron ore are fully warranted."

A call of 2s. per share was made, payable in two instalments. A committee of management was then elected, Col. Bazalgette being appointed Chairman.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CARMARTHEN UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Great Winchester-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. R. Humfrays in the chair.

Mr. W. Darling (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The report and balance-sheet (which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week) were taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that although he had been a shareholder for four years, he had never visited the mine until a fortnight since, when, in company with the secretary, he investigated the whole of the practical details. From the reports sent up from the mine, and from the testimony of scientific and practical gentlemen who had seen the property, he had formed a favourable opinion of it; but from his own actual observation he would emphatically state that the Carmarthen United Mining Company possessed a property of no ordinary value, and that the indications which it presented more than justified every statement and prognostication that had been made, both as to its position and prospects. It was a property that could be fully developed with a moderate outlay, possessing, as it did, all the adjuncts requisite for that purpose; by the water-course alone, for which the company paid the small annual rent of 21*l.*, a saving of not less than 1000*l.* per annum had been effected, which would give a dividend of 7s. 9d. upon each of the present number of the company's shares. He found the machinery in the most efficient working condition, and he considered it but an act of justice to say that the greatest credit was due to Capt. Sanders, for the miner-like and admirable manner in which he had arranged the whole of the practical details connected with the undertaking. Every advantage had been taken of the favourable position of the property, to economise labour, as well as to extract every particle of mineral in a manner as inexpensive as the most efficient mechanical appliances were capable of effecting. Upon the dressing-floors he found at least 10 tons of the richest lead ore he had ever seen, the whole of which was almost, if not quite, equal in character to the specimens then lying on the table. Their manager, Capt. Sanders, who was exceedingly sanguine as to the success of the undertaking, strongly recommended the shaft being at once sunk 10 fms., remarking that he had so favourable an opinion of the productive capabilities of the property that he fully believed in the present, or, at any rate, at the beginning of the ensuing, year a monthly profit might be secured of between 60*l.* and 70*l.* He could not conclude his remarks without adverting to a gentleman whose scientific skill and advice had been to them most invaluable; indeed, it was through his recommendations being adopted that their property had been brought into its present satisfactory position. He referred to Mr. Evan Hopkins, with whose eminence in the scientific and mineralogical world they were all, no doubt, familiar. More than two years had elapsed since that great practical authority advised a certain course of action, stating that the result of his investigations led him to believe that certain satisfactory results would be secured if the executive carried out the course he (Mr. Hopkins) recommended. That course had been carried out, and, although the point at which Mr. Hopkins had stated satisfactory results would be achieved had not yet been reached, yet, so far as they had progressed in that direction, the calculations of Mr. Hopkins had, in every respect, been more than realised. Under those circumstances, he thought they could not separate without according to that gentleman, at least, the best thanks of the proprietors.

Mr. Sawyer having seconded the adoption of the report and accounts,

Mr. Evan Hopkins said before that motion was put he wished to thank their worthy Chairman for his graceful allusions to him (Mr. Hopkins), and all he could say was that it was no less professionally satisfactory to him than it must be to the proprietors at large to find that the carrying out of the recommendations he put forth some considerable

ime since had, so far as the development of the property had progressed, been attended with more than the amount of success calculated upon. He would not, however, detain the meeting with any further remarks, but would at once proceed to submit the report he had prepared. It was to the following effect :—

I have to congratulate the shareholders on the present favourable prospects of the mine. Capt. Sanders bi-weekly reports the gradual increase in the monthly produce, and the fine specimens now before the meeting, lately broken in the 42 fm. level north, showing the great strength of the mineral ground below and towards the valley, testify to the value of the property. However, I may remind the directors that these improvements have been anticipated since June, 1858, and had the mine been pushed on with vigour in depth, with sufficient capital, instead of slowly exploring the ground southward into the hill, where the prospects were not so encouraging, the mine ere this would have been paying dividends, as it only required to be more extensively opened in depth and northward on the main lode and the caunter to place it in a profitable position. The following extracts are taken from my reports, to show that the progress of the workings is gradually realising my predictions :—June, 1858 : "The mine is sunk to the 12 fm. level, with only a few fathoms driven north and south."—"It is highly desirable to sink and open out levels and winzes as quickly as possible within the range of the metalliferous band, which is dipping north of the shaft, as described in the accompanying section, and not to prosecute any other workings, with the exception of a cross-cut to the caunter, until the mine is made to pay cost."—"The mineral in the 12 fm. level is impregnated in the slate, in the cleavage and cross-joints, especially on the western side."—"At this depth it predominates on the south side of the shaft."—"This ground I estimate to contain on an average at this depth about 6 cwts. per fathom."—"I am of opinion that the caunter will be found more productive than the main lode under the valley north."—"The general indications underground fully justify the company to proceed with the explorations in depth with vigour, and as the locality presents many favourable points, it is to be hoped that the mine will be laid open in the way recommended, so as to make it capable of producing profitable returns with as little delay as possible." The directors will explain the reason why they could not prosecute the works faster. In June, 1859, I carefully inspected the underground and surface works, and after recommending the erection of another water-wheel, I made the following observations :—"Had I any doubt on the future prospects of the mine I would not have recommended much outlay on machinery."—"I am happy to state that the mineral ground in the 22 is much better than I expected (from the reports of the captain), and indicates a gradual improvement downwards, and will be capable of producing large quantities of ore below the 22 fm. level when sufficiently opened to the north. Under these circumstances, I repeat that the mine fully warrants the outlay required to erect the additional machinery." The foregoing extracts from my reports will show that my opinion was grounded on the prospects of the northern part of the sett, where the rich masses of ore are now being laid open. Had the company a working capital, so as to push on the development as we do in all mines presenting such favourable indications as the Carmarthen United, I should not only recommend the immediate and continuous sinking of the present shaft to deeper levels but also the sinking of a new and perpendicular shaft in the valley further north, and thus double the development and products at an early period. The lode in the 42 north is now producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. and upwards. However, it must be borne in mind that the best lodes are more or less subject to dislocations and variations; therefore, in order to ensure regular and profitable results the mine must be wrought on a large scale of not less than 25 to 30 tons of clean ore per month, with a corresponding force kept constantly in opening new ground. I beg reference to the section for further particulars on the present extent of the workings.

Mr. Wood thought that as the sinking of the shaft 10 fms. was likely to bring about immediately a result so satisfactoy as to produce a profit of between 60*l.* and 70*l.* per month, a vigorous course of action should be promptly adopted.

The Secretary, in answer to a question, replied that when the shaft had been sunk 10 fms. deeper it was estimated their monthly returns would be from 20 to 25 tons.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted, when a resolution was passed empowering the directors to make all necessary arrangements for carrying on the works with vigour. It was agreed that in order to ensure the attendance of directors a remuneration of 15 guineas per quarter be awarded.

A special vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Evan Hopkins, for the valuable advice and assistance afforded to the company.

Mr. Evan Hopkins having acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks, the usual votes terminated the proceedings.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday,—Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair—for the purpose of electing a director to fill the vacancy occastoned by the decease of Mr. G. D. Keogh; and to propose the election of an additional director.

Mr. C. H. Fielder (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman said,—Previous to proceeding to the special business for which this meeting has been called, I will, with your permission, advert to the progress of the company's proceedings since the last meeting, which was held on July 31. The profit for the month of April was stated at that meeting to have been 2305*l.*, and it was added that, as far as could be then seen from the advices, the profit for May would be much the same. It turned out that the profit for May was 2803*l.*, but this included six weeks' returns instead of four. The profit for June was 1956*l.*, and for July 1766*l.* The produce of gold per ton of quartz has been, in May 15 dwts. 8 grs., and in June 14 dwts. 19 grs., including the alloy gathered on clearing the stamp-beds for the previous three months, but without this it produced 11 dwts. 5 grs., and in July 11 dwts. 13 grs. In his last letter, dated Aug. 22, Mr. Bland says—"This is an improvement of 8 grs. per ton on the previous month's yield." The cost of stamping and extracting the gold has experienced a further reduction. In March, it was 13s. 8d. per ton; in April, 11s. 3d.; in May, 12s. 9d.; in June, 11s. 1d.; and in July, 8s. 4d. The cost is a very important consideration, not merely as affecting the profit to the company, but as enabling the lowest quality of quartz yet met with to be treated to advantage. When the company first commenced operations at Clunes, Mr. Bland stated that he hoped to bring the cost to 30s. per ton, stamping an average of 50 tons per day. He has now, by a course of persevering economy and good management, brought it down to the average amount here stated; but this average has, of course, also been diminished by the fact that he is now stamping 100 tons per day. The report on the state of the mine is quite satisfactory. The mine manager reports, under date Aug. 20, that all the stations in the mine were looking well, excepting one. The supply of quartz had not during the preceding month been fully kept up, the men having been stopped from raising mineral while timbering up some dangerous ground. A fall has also occurred in one of the veins, which carried away a portion of the incline, tramway, and cut off the communication with the crushing-works. I mentioned at our last meeting that it was very probable that during the then ensuing six months there would be a falling off in the supply of mineral, as the Clunes Company was about deepening the north shaft in the mine 240 ft. This work has not yet actually commenced, but was about being so by the last advices. The attention of the directors having been drawn to the consideration of any additional means that could be devised for diminishing the loss of gold in the process of reduction and extraction, two of the directors—Mr. Macdonnell and Capt. Vetch—have paid a visit to Germany for that purpose, to learn the result of the experience that had been gained in the treatment of auriferous ores in that country. All the information which has been gained thereon is at present under the consideration of an eminent metallurgical chemist in this country, who encourages the hope that he will be able to suggest some substantial improvement on the existing process. I will now proceed to state to you the company's financial position. It stands thus—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. (balance), at 1874*l.* 7s. 7d.; London Joint Stock Bank (deposit), 5500*l.*; bills receivable, Nov. 18 and Dec. 19, 3000*l.*=10,374*l.* 7s. 7d. Third dividend remaining unpaid, 519*l.*; fourth dividend remaining unpaid, 375*l.*; stores preparing for Melbourne (two double-action pumps, &c., stamp-heads and beds), 175*l.*: leaving credit balance, 8885*l.* 7s. 7d. The reserve fund amounted to 2135*l.* 4s. 1d. (New 3 per Cents.) To proceed to the special business of the meeting, I may state that the directors, after due deliberation, consider it would be very much for the interest of the company to strengthen the board by the accession of two gentlemen who have resided in Melbourne, and who are personally acquainted with the property—more particularly Mr. Westby, who is familiar with all the circumstances of the undertaking, and both the gentlemen having occupied a high position in the colony are especially eligible for seats at this board. We have only one vacancy, occasioned by the death of Mr. Keogh, but the deed authorises the number of directors to be eight, and, therefore, we have thought it right, with your permission, to secure the success of both these gentlemen—namely, Mr. Edmund Westby and Mr. Henry Moor. And these names will be brought before you, unless some other gentlemen are proposed. I will move the first resolution, that Mr. Edmund Westby be elected a director of this company in the room of Mr. Keogh, deceased. We are obliged under the deed to make these elections by ballot; and, therefore, the next motion is that Mr. H. Moor be elected a director of this company. The ballot will be taken immediately after the meeting.

Mr. Spencer Herapath thought that an undue precipitancy had been evinced by the board in the election of new directors; not that he in any way objected to the gentlemen proposed, and he was sure his remarks would not be taken as in any way personal.

A Proprietor suggested that the election of directors should be deferred till January.

Mr. Herapath had understood that Mr. Moor was quite a new shareholder.

Mr. H. Moor said it was perfectly true he was a new shareholder, and that he bought his shares for the express purpose of becoming a director. All he could say was that his friend, Mr. Westby, who was a very large shareholder, requested him to purchase the shares, and so join the company. If it were deemed advisable by the proprietors to defer the election of directors till January, it certainly would not be giving any umbrage to him, as he felt sure that it would give no umbrage to his friend, Mr. Westby.

Mr. Sewell considered it would be very undesirable to postpone the election, the names of the gentlemen proposed to be elected having been for some days before the public.

The Chairman, in answer to a question, stated that the qualification for a director was 200 shares. He might, perhaps, state the board had not the honour of the personal acquaintance of either of Mr. Westby or Mr. Moor previous to the death of Mr. Keogh. Therefore, they could not possibly have any predilection in their favour, except so far as that by their election the interests of the company would be promoted. With respect to the statement that an undue precipitancy had been evinced, all he could say was that the death of Mr. Keogh was reported to the board on Sept. 30, whereupon they referred to the deed to see what course to pursue under the circumstances, when it was found necessary to call a special general meeting. Consequently it was resolved that a special general meeting of shareholders should be convened for Monday, Oct. 14, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Keogh. The Chairman was requested to invite Mr. Westby to put himself in nomination, that gentleman being a large shareholder, and acquainted with the Clunes property. He (the Chairman) finding from various sources that Mr. Westby was eminently qualified for the position of director, proposed his name to the board, and waited upon that gentleman the next day. Before, however, giving a reply, Mr. Westby wished to confer with a friend, who had been a brother resident in the colony. Mr. Westby subsequently expressed a wish that his friend, Mr. Moor, should also join the direction. At the next board meeting, therefore, it was determined to propose both of those gentlemen, and as soon after as the notices to that effect could be got ready they were sent out. As to the postponement of the election, that would be contrary to the deed, which required "that as soon as convenient aa may be" a special general meeting should be called for the election of directors.

Mr. Boyle thought they could not do better then elect the gentlemen proposed.

Mr. Cobbett, although offering no objection to the election of the gentlemen proposed, did not see the great importance of having persons occupying seats at the board who had happened to have seen the property in Australia, and had resided in the colony. They had Mr. Bland, their managing director, in whom they had the greatest confidence, and by him their interest in the colony was represented; but they must not forget that they had also an English interest.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. George, Mr. Nutting, and others took part, the question was referred to ballot, when it was declared that Messrs. E. Westby and H. Moor were unanimously elected directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

Death of Mr. Richard Glennon (Mineralogist and Naturalist, of Suffolk-street, Dublin).—Many of our readers will hear with much regret of the sudden death of this veteran Irish mineralogist. For nearly half a century he contributed, assisted by an extraordinary memory for names and localities, much useful knowledge of minerals in the Sister Isle. He died of apoplexy on Oct. 29, at his residence, aged 77.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.—G. Holcroft, Manchester: Blast-furnaces for smelting ores.—T. B. Whitehead, Manchester: Steam-boilers.—R. Mushet, Coleford: Cast-steel, or homogeneous iron.—H. Giffard, Paris: Steam-engines and boilers.—W. B. Smith, Camborne, and W. Bennett, Tuckingmill: Preventing the injurious effects occasioned by smoke, sulphur, and the deleterious gases which escape from stacks, chimneys, calcining houses, chemical and other furnaces.—Sir Wm. Worsley, Hovingham: Self-acting railway signal.—T. Lockie, Glasgow: Of wrought-iron wheels.—G. Evans, Gloucester-terrace, Portman-square: Treating peat to render it useful as fuel, and for illuminating and metallurgical purposes.

Treatment and Application of Hydrated Oxide of Iron.—Mr. J. G. Willans, of Belfast, has patented an invention, which consists in the washing and grinding the ore, and separating the finer from the coarser particles by air, water, or an apparatus commonly used for sifting wheaten flour. This prepared oxide is used for the desulphurising of gas, or for collecting the sulphur given off from substances undergoing decomposition or chemical action.

Motive-Power.—Mr. Chevillard, Horts, France, proposes an enclosed fan as a substitute for the cylinder and piston of motive-power engines.

Obtaining Motive-Power.—Mr. B. Brittain, of Brixton, proposes to obtain motive-power by enclosing a shaft with Archimedean screw blades in a tube, and causing the blades to rotate either by exhaustion or by forcing air or steam through the tube. He "expects the force on the volants will increase as the air impinges upon and rushes past them in succession to the last, and so multiply, as it were, the rotary force." We hope his expectations may be realised.

Lubricating Compound.—Mr. O. Earle, of Liverpool, has patented an invention which relates to the manufacture of a new lubricating compound, and consists in the admixture or combination, in any suitable proportions, of lime, water, and sperm or other oils, whereby an economic and efficient lubricant is obtained. The lime and water are first combined, and the fatty matter then added. No proportions are given in his complete specification.

Improvements in Tyres.—An invention has been patented by Messrs. Spencer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which relates to the manufacture or production of cast-steel tyres or hoops for railway and other wheels, and consists in casting such tyres or hoops in a solid ring in a suitable mould or matrix, which ring is afterwards hammered, and when necessary may be finished by rolling in the usual or any suitable manner.

New Mode of Manufacturing Nuggets.—In another column of this day's Journal we announce the discovery of a process for extracting gold, silver, lead, and copper from their ores, which the inventor assures us "is one of the most valuable ever found out by man." It appears that six years ago he found out this process, and lost it again by making an alteration in his furnace; but of late he has reconsidered some attachment which he had connected to his first furnace, and had it attached again, the result being that he has found that he can get his metals, in nuggets varying from the size of mustard seed to that of peas or beans, and in run masses mixed together from 2 to 4 ozs. to 1 lb. of iron pyrites; this was combined gold and silver, the iron does not combine so much, but remains with the reduced rock and burned sulphur. Lead and copper are got in nuggets by the same process, and all sulphurous pyritous metals. No flux is wanted in this process, the sulphur that is combined amongst the ores forming all the flux required. The ores and rock only require to be crushed, and put into the furnace for a certain time; then the furnace is allowed to cool, and its contents passed through rollers, which flattens all the nuggets, and the reduced rock passes through a fine sieve, and thus the metal is ready for every other process, such as smelting into bars, &c. No washing is required for any sort of ore before going through this process, all is divided by the furnace.

Paris Land Company.—The starting of this, the first company in England for investments and re-sales of freehold land in Paris, has elicited some curious information relative to recent improvements in the French capital; in recurring to which we have to make the preliminary observation, that the profit that is made upon building operations there are amazingly beyond any that are generally realised in London. Paris had been for centuries enclosed within walls, which so effectually prevented the extension of the town, that the habitable surface once occupied by only 600,000 inhabitants, had at length to find the barest breathing room for 1,400,000; hence it became necessary to pile from six to seven stories upon sites that fairly sufficed for only two or three. In Paris about 29 square yards were allowed to each individual, whilst in London the average accommodation extended to 134 square miles for each; Paris gave 33 inhabitants per house, London 7¼. As a natural consequence, whilst in London the rate of mortality was but 22 in 1000, in Paris it reached 30; and the average rental per head in Paris was nearly thrice that in London. It inevitably followed that the value of building land was enormously enhanced. Now, however, that the walls of Paris no longer restrain the limits of that city, 7000 acres of building land have just been added to the pre-existing area of 5000 acres. The hitherto pent-up population, expanding into the suburbs, will now find suitable homesteads, especially in the vicinity of the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne, in which neighbourhood the value of building land rises, whilst from its previous unnatural excess the value of the more central parts of Paris gradually recedes. Yet in the course of this change, and particularly in carrying out the recent improvements in Paris proper, the folly has been committed of pulling down really good houses for the purpose of erecting still better on the same spots. For instance, in the Boulevard de Sebastopol, not one of the most fashionable parts, the following will correctly define these operations :—

Value of house pulled down	£20	per square yard.
Cost of land on which it stood	24	" "
Cost of new house	30	" "
Total cost per square yard	£74	

Interest of rent thereon, at 6 per cent. per annum, 4*l.* 8s. 9d. for each square yard of habitable surface.

But if the house were built on "unoccupied" land in the district selected by the Paris Land Company, which is the fashionable and, literally, the "West-end" of Paris, after allowing 80 per cent. as profit on the purchases already made in favour of that company, the contrasted cost will stand thus :—

One square yard of land	£1	6	0
One square yard of building	16	0	0
Total cost per square yard	£17	6	0

Upon which outlay the rate of interest will be 1*l.* 0s. 9d., enabling this company to let premises at one-fourth the rate charged in central districts, and yet realise equal profits. As regards the lower cost of building per square yard, it results from there being no *octroi* duty to pay on materials, and no obligation to use freestone for frontages. In the selected districts, too, it is a singular fact that at present land can be purchased, by competent and well-informed persons, at less than at the distant localities of St. Germain, Versailles, Ville d'Avray, and other places. At this moment the crying evil in Paris is the absolute deficiency of lodgings for the middle classes, who are driven from the central districts by the enormous rate of house rent. This important portion of the Parisian population must seek refuge in, or near, the very new quarters in which this company has commenced its land proprietorship. Large contractors, who have purchased land at 30 per cent. dearer, are the immediate neighbours on the one side, and, to sustain their operations, are borrowing money equal to the price paid for theirs by the Paris Land Company, whose purchases are, on the other side, next to the magnificent chateau of Baron James Rothschild, which has cost upwards of 200,000*l.* Why, then, should not English capitalists reap the first and best harvests in this undoubted field for safe speculation, as they did, at the opportune moment, in establishing the first railways in France; and where better could the undertaking be commenced than close to the west-end termini of the lines by which Paris is entered and environed? Under what more encouraging circumstances could the Paris Land Company appeal to English investors, the favourable comparison of our money market with that of France also considered? We doubt if the claims of any other joint-stock company, now being founded, can be established on sounder bases.

Leeds, Nov. 7.—The Mining Market has exhibited a moderate degree of activity. Shares have been done at tolerably firm prices, and quotations remain more steady :—Brea Consols, 20s. to 22s.; Cornubia, 18s. to 24s.; Craven Moor, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Hebden Moor, 20s. to 25s.; Merryfield, 5s. to 6s.; Nidderdale, par; North Hallenbeagle, 13s. to 15s. (allotted shares), 18s. to 22s. (fully paid up); North Jane, 2 to 2⅝; Wensleydale, 7s. to 9s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 12s.

North Hallenbeagle.—We understand that there is an improvement in this mine. The indications in the 18 fm. level are favourable for the production of copper.

Nidderdale.—In cross-cutting to the north in Green Moor a fine looking vein on the west side of the cross-cut (3 ft. wide) was cut; and after driving a short distance further a second vein was cut, but not so good in appearance as the first; and it is intended to turn the level into the first vein cut, and push it forward in Green Moor, as the appearances there are better than they have ever been.—John Gledhill and Co.

ANTIMONY AND TIN MINES IN OPORTO.—The Committee of the Perseverança Company having authorised Mr. J. S. de Leao to negociate the SALE of their old established MINES, MACHINERY, and PLANT, intending purchasers may obtain further particulars at 8, Crutched Friars, City. 71

VALUABLE TIN MINE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN have SPENT a LARGE SUM of MONEY in OPENING an EXCELLENT TIN MINE in CORNWALL, and there is no doubt that it will soon give large profits. An INTEREST THEREIN, and also in TWO OTHER FIRST-RATE MINES in full working, certain soon to pay well, MAY BE OBTAINED by *bona fide* investors in *bona fide* mines on application to James Hollow, Mining Offices, Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall, and 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.—September 13, 1861. 71

TIN MINE IN CORNWALL.—FOUR GENTLEMEN, having spent a few hundreds of pounds in EXPLORING a PIECE of MINERAL GROUND in ONE of the BEST TIN DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, and having DISCOVERED therein TWO VERY FINE TIN LODES, producing RICH TIN ORES, are DESIROUS of being JOINED by OTHERS who will expend a similar sum, with themselves, to bring the mine into a profitable state. Or they will SELL the SETT, taking shares with any respectable company that may be formed for working the same.—Communications, treating for the same, or requesting permission to inspect, may be addressed to Capt. James Thomas, East End, Redruth. 71

ON SALE, the LOWER MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, and SAW MILL, or part of the same. Reports, &c., will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps, by Mr. John Hughes, Fronhaulog, Llanberis, North Wales. 71

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C 75

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the above association will be HELD at the Town Hall, St. Austell, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at One o'clock, when papers will be read on Mining and Mine Engineering, and other subjects of interest will also be brought before the notice of the members of the association.

The Rev. E. J. Treffry will preside at the meeting. The attendance of those interested in mining is earnestly invited.

Dated November 4, 1861. WM. POLKINGHORNE, Hon. Sec. for the East Central District. 76

MINERALOGY.—Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of FORTY LECTURES on MINERALOGY on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th of November, at Half-past One o'clock, at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET, to be continued at the same hour on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday. Fee for the course, £3. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar. 77

MINING.—Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of SIXTY LECTURES on MINING on MONDAY NEXT, at Half-past Three o'clock, at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET, to be continued at the same hour on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday. Fee for the course, £3. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar. 78

TO IRONMASTERS, FORGE PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN thoroughly CONVERSANT with the CONDUCTING of BLAST FURNACES and IRONWORKS, the details of steam-hammer forges, and the getting up of all descriptions of heavy and general forge works for steam-ships, engineers, &c., and who is a thorough PRACTICAL ENGINEER, recognised as a successful manager and leader of the varied classes of men in iron manipulation, &c., DESIRES EMPLOYMENT. To a company or any gentleman requiring confidential practical aid in the management and conducting of extensive works, the advertiser's extended and varied experience and antecedents would prove valuable. The highest testimonials and references can be given as to ability, moral integrity, and general business habits.—Address, "B.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 71

EAST RHOSESMOR SHARES FOR SALE, solely on account of the proprietor leaving this country for Australia. SIX out of 192, at FORTY POUNDS EACH. This company are sinking a shaft at a distance only of 160 yards from where the Rhosesmor Company have proved, and are now working (supposed to be), the Great Hendre lead vein. The Rhosesmor Mine (see reports in prospectus of the Pant-y-Buarth Lead Mine, in *Mining Journal* of July, or August 18, 1860) pays an annual profit of about £24,000, or £1000 per cent. per annum. The East Rhosesmor shaft is on the parallel lodes of the Bryn Gwiog Mine, and is supposed to be on and in a direct line with the lode proved by the Rhosesmor Company, which it is expected to intersect at a depth of 90 yards (see J. Williams's report in the "Mining Correspondence," in the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 21, 1861). The pit is now 83 yards deep, and the lode bears with the Rhosesmor Company at 80 yards.—For particulars to treat, apply to Mr. J. Mackenzie, mining engineer, Wigan. 81

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—GOLD and SILVER EXTRACTED by HUNDREDWEIGHTS in a DAY by the USE of the NEW PROTECTIVE VOLATILISING METALLIC FURNACE. Important to all gold, silver, lead, and copper mining and smelting companies in producing much more metal from their ores with little expense, the rock reduced to fine powder, the gold and silver formed into nuggets (such as is found at the diggings), all sorts of pygites and quartz give out their full stock of metals, as none is volatilised by this process.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with capital, to TAKE OUT a PATENT and COMMENCE in the ABOVE BUSINESS.—Address, Mr. James Wallace, care of Mr. Thos. Holgate, Church Brow, Clitheroe. 82

MULTITUBULAR BOILER FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—TO BE SOLD, a 60 horse MULTITUBULAR BOILER, built by D. Adamson, Newton Moor, near Manchester, of best Low Moor plate, in excellent condition. It can be seen working any day, at 50 lbs. pressure. The owner having no further use for it, it will be sold at a reasonable price. It is easy of removal, a branch railway going to the Mill.—Apply to R. H. Appleton, Stockton-on-Tees. 83

TRACTION ENGINES FOR STEEP INCLINES.—It is proposed to form a limited company, with a capital of £7000, in 70 shares of £100, for the purpose of bringing into use the protected invention of Mr. John Marshall, C.E., by means of which engines can be constructed for the conveyance of from 10 to 50 tons, according to size and weight of engine, on ordinary roads having an inclination as steep as 1 in 4.—Specifications, with formula, on application to L. C. Hertslet, Esq., 3, Hanover-square, London. 83

COTTON GROWERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a PRESS ADAPTED for COTTON, WOOL, or SILK. It will make a bale of 4 ft. × 1 ft. 6 in. The ram, or piston, 1 ft. 3½ in. diameter, is in perfect order, and never been used.—Address, Mr. Welch, 23, Philpot-lane, London, E.C. 84

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale :—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 85

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prof. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860. 86

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards. CORES WARRANTED to STAND the USUAL TEST for INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order. 87

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.—Messrs. MITCHELL AND RICKARD beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have REMOVED from Dunning's-alley to No. 29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, where the business will be conducted as usual in all classes of mineralogical, agricultural, and commercial assays and analyses, at moderate fees.

Special instruction to gentlemen desirous of acquainting themselves with expeditious methods of ascertaining the value of ores, manures, manufactured and colonial products &c., without having recourse to professional assistance. 88

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN EDWARD NAYLOR, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. (Messrs. Harrison's and Latham), Liverpool.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq. (Messrs. Edward Johnston, Son, and Co.), Liverpool.
CHAS. F. CARNE, Esq. (Messrs. Carne and Co.), Liverpool.
GEO. KENDALL, Esq. (Messrs. Kendall Brothers), Liverpool.
(With power to add).

Auditor—H. C. Beloe, Esq.

Bankers—The Commercial Bank of Liverpool; Williams, Deacon, and Co., London.

Solicitors—Messrs. Fletcher and Hull.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro—Messrs. E. Johnston and Co.

Brokers—Messrs. Thos. Tinley and Sons, Liverpool; Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austinfriars, London.

Secretary—Mr. H. D'Arcey Hughes.

Office of Reference in London—E. J. Cole, Esq., 2, New Broad-street.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—28, EXCHANGE ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

The object of this company is to purchase and work the Pari Gold Mine, which, with the estate included in the purchase, is situate in the province of Minas Geraes, in the district of Piracicaba, in the parish of Santa Barbara, in the Brazils.

The property, which is freehold, is timbered, and intersected by a river convenient to the mine, and is of great extent, through which runs a rich auriferous vein well known as the Pari lode. The formation and mineralogical characteristics of this lode are similar to those of Morro Velho, worked by the St. John del Rey Mining Company.

The yield from the present workings is remunerative; but there is every indication that, with ample capital to develope it, the lode will increase as it deepens, and become far more productive. The company propose to work the mine on a more extended scale, and substitute English machinery for that of native manufacture now in use at the mine; and it is anticipated that the result will prove the mine to be equal to any in the Brazils.

The reports for 1860 of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, whose works are situate in the same province, at a distance of about fifty miles, show that they have been worked to great advantage, notwithstanding the difficulties and extraordinary outlay and losses they have encounted in consequence of their peculiar position. The produce of gold for the year ending March 19, 1861, left a clear profit of £60,460; and later returns show that a much larger profit may be expected in the current year. The value of that company's property in the market is now upwards of £500,000.

The reports obtained prove that the Pari Mine is so favourably situated that it can be worked at a comparatively trifling cost, and that the yield of gold will equal, if not exceed, in quality that produced by the St. John del Rey Mining Company.

Particulars of the assays of the gold quartz taken from the Pari Mine are appended to the prospectus.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the estate for the sum of £12,000: £8000 in cash and £4000 in shares.

From careful estimates made it is expected that a sum of £18,000 will suffice to put the mine into a more profitable working order—making, together with the purchase-money, a sum of £30,000, thus leaving one-half of the proposed capital still available should it be required.

The directors have secured the services of Capt. R. S. Bryant, of Hayle, Cornwall, who for many years resided in Brazil, and who is fully acquainted with the gold mining operations carried on in that country, as their superintendent.

Applications for shares can be made, prospectuses, reports, and estimates obtained, and all required information given at the company's offices, 28, Exchange-alley North, Liverpool. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can also be had from Messrs. Thos. Tidley and Sons, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austinfriars, London; the Commercial Bank of Liverpool; and Mr. E. J. Cole, 2, New Broad-street, London. 89

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be considered according to the period of payment of the deposit, and NO APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED after the 15th inst. Signed, H. D'ARCEY HUGHES, Sec. Liverpool, November 1, 1861. 90

ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED), IN THE PARISH OF ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857.

Capital £15,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit on application 5s., and 2s. 6d. on allotment.

The balance, if required, to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. per share, to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., C.E., 42, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Capt. OSBORNE SNOULTON HOMERSHAM, Belle Vue, Gravesend. [London.
WENTWORTH LASCELLES SCOTT, Esq., M.S.A., Westbourne-park, Bayswater,
Lieut. JOHN DOUGLAS RAMSAY, R.N., Aldborough, Suffolk.
FRANCIS GENTRY, Esq., High Beach, Essex.
WILLIAM GREEN, Esq., Hull, Yorkshire.
Capt. GOLDICUTT (late 60th Rifles), Barton Villas, Barnsbury, London.
GEORGE EUSTICE, Esq., C.E., Clifton House, Hayle, Cornwall.

BANKERS—Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, London.
Batten, Carne, and Carne, Penzance, Cornwall.

BROKER—Alexander Young, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane, City, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, City, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

SECRETARY—E. Evans, Esq.

OFFICES,—23, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

This company is established for purchasing and working the extensive and valuable tin and copper mines, called the St. Just United, in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance, Cornwall, and situate in a district which is one of the most productive in the county, and has become distinguished by the rich returns and profitable results of mining operations carried on within it. The undermentioned mines, which are producing immense quantities of ores, and continue paying large dividends to the shareholders, are immediately adjoining and contiguous to the one under notice:—

Names of Mines now working, paying dividends.	No. of Shares	Amount paid per share.	Dividends paid per share.	Original outlay.	Total Amnt. of dividends paid.	Present market value.
Levant (tin & cop.)*..	160	£2 10 0	£1091 0 0	£ 400 0 0	£174,560 0	£ 16,000 0
Botallack (tin & cop)*	200	91 5 0	445 15 0	18,250 0 0	89,150 0	48,000 0
Wheal Owles (tin)† ..	80	70 0 0	280 13 0	5,600 0 0	22,452 0	24,000 0
Balleswidden (tin)† ..	1624	11 15 0	12 5 0	19,082 0 0	19,894 0	19,488 0
Boscean (tin)†.....	240	20 10 0	33 0 0	4,920 0 0	7,920 0	12,000 0
Spearne Moor (tin)†..	280	31 17 9	9 15 0	8,928 0 0	2,730 0	12,600 0
Carnyorth (tin)†	2948	3 10 0	0 19 6	7,168 0 0	1,996 16	7,168 0
	4632	231 7 9	£1873 7 6	64,348 0 0	£318,712 16	£139,256 0

* Decomposed granite, slate, and greenstone. † Decomposed granite.

The above seven mines, on an outlay of £64,348 on the present working, have already paid back in dividends to the shareholders £318,712 16s.

As the before-mentioned mines stand prominent in the dividend-paying list, it may not be out of place to state also that Botallack Mine has given back to the shareholders in its former workings upwards of £250,000; Boscaswell Downs Mine upwards of £40,000, and again resumed working by a new company; Wheal Cunning upwards of £25,000; Boscean Mine upwards of £15,000; and Spearne Consols for an outlay of £1280 upwards of £10,000; thus making a total sum five mines have paid back in dividends to shareholders of £340,000.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Names of mines working.	Shares	Original outlay.	Market value.		Geological position.
Pendeen Consols (cop.)..	5000	£18,000 0 0	£ 28,780 0 0	Decomposed	granite, slate, & green-
Boscaswell Downs (tin)	1248	7,800 0 0	9,984 0 0		granite. [stone.
Wheal Hearle (tin)	1024	7,680 0 0	15,360 0 0		granite.
Boswedden (tin)	123	3,936 0 0	3,936 0 0		granite and greenstone.
Bosorn (tin)	160	1,000 0 0	1,600 0 0		granite.
		£38,416 0 0	£ 59,660 0 0		

The setts are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and have been granted at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th dues for the term of 21 years, and upon the usual mining conditions. Fourteen rich tin and copper lodes, and three cross-courses pass through this ground; some of these lodes have been wrought on, and, so far as they have been opened, have proved very productive, and will, no doubt, at a deeper level prove richer and lasting in their downward courses. This, in fact, has actually been the result in every mine in the district.

The geological position of this extensive and valuable mining property cannot be surpassed in the county. It is in beautiful strata, quite congenial for producing tin in the granite, and copper in the killas (clay-slate) immediately adjoining the granite, precisely of the same character as Botallack, Levant, Pendeen Consols, and other mines in the district.

These mines lie immediately adjacent to the rich Botallack, Levant, and other mines, all making large dividends, and producing tin in the granite inland, and copper ore in the killas under the sea. All these mines exist under such geological parallels, that it is almost impossible to overlook the fact that they cannot fail under good management to become highly profitable; so much so, that in a long catalogue of all the surrounding mines, not one but has proved a most excellent investment for capital.

With reference to these special mines, the lodes in them which have been worked for tin for centuries have proved so profitable that the waste heaps seem inexhaustible, and after being worked over the third or fourth time are now affording great profits.

There are immense stores of tin now lying underground, which were broken when that metal was worth about £40 per ton, but it is now worth £76 per ton, and may consequently now be prepared for market at considerable profits.

There is an immense field of tin ground, containing 14 lodes, in the grant. These have been partially worked to an inconsiderable depth, (say) 60 fms. under adit; but only to afford evidence that there remains an unlimited supply below, which may be worked to extraordinary profits under the favourable circumstances of the prevailing high prices of tin, low prices of mining materials, and the improved steam-power of the age.

The copper ore ground is yet untouched: the 40 and 62 have nearly got into the deposit.

Some very beautiful specimens of blistered copper ore may be seen in the offices of the company, broken in the last day or two of working in the 40, by the last workers; but the levels, although close to the copper formation, have not been carried into it, and some idea of its extent and value may be formed from the evidence of a similar range of copper ore ground worked in Botallack Mine, which has given as much as £24,000 per annum profit.

There can, therefore, be no doubt but that this mine is actually teeming with certain and abundant mineral wealth, as it is the united opinion of persons competent to speak on this mine, that when it shall have been set to work the profits that will accrue therefrom will place it in a position second to none in the district for the outlay.

The proprietors, after an unusually rigid enquiry and careful inspection of these mines, have the greatest confidence in bringing their property before the public, and they feel satisfied, by established facts, that a more promising and advantageous investment, and one more free from any speculative feature, has never before been offered to the public.

A reference to the section and sketch of the sett will better illustrate the position of the lodes of these mines.

It must be conceded that in such an immense run of old mining work as is found in an ancient tin mine that a considerable sum will be necessary to bring the whole of the workings into systematic order and profitable produce; hence the prudence of providing a sufficiency of capital.

It is calculated that calls of 2s. 6d. per share will not be required at periods oftener than three months.

It cannot be considered that there is any speculation whatever in the concern, but a pure investment of capital; for it will be seen from the several reports given by practical mining engineers, that they fully bear out the sanguine views entertained, that a much less sum than the proposed capital will be ample to put up all requisite machinery, and get the mine in good working order, so as to render the same a dividend-paying mine.

The proprietors have been to a considerable expense in purchasing this valuable property. Therefore, out of the proposed capital of £15,000, they have agreed to take £2000 in cash, and £3000 in paid-up shares, being for work already done, securing the lease, and paying all preliminary expenses, thus leaving £10,000 for working capital, which is considered more than ample to carry out all the work necessary to place the mine in a dividend position.

Full prospectuses, plans, and reports, and any other information, may be obtained of the secretary at the offices of the company, or from ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq., and EDMUND SOILLEUX, Esq., Stock Exchange. Applications for shares to be addressed either to the directors, or to the brokers of the company.

REPORT.

Report of Capt. JOHN CARTHEW, M.E., who was formerly the principal officer of the Bolivar Mining Association, Venezuela, South America; managing agent of Balleswidden, Pendeen Consols, Boscean; now of Spearne Consols and Carnyorth Mines:—

St. Just, near Penzance.—These extensive and valuable mines, which you have so fortunately secured, are situated in the parish of St. Just, about five miles north of the Land's End, and seven miles west from Penzance, in the county of Cornwall; they extend upwards of 400 fathoms east, 600 fathoms from north to south, and to an unlimited extent westward under the sea. The sett is traversed by fourteen well-defined and known rich tin lodes, bearing north by west and south by east in the granite; there are also two caunter lodes crossing the entire sett, and where these have intersected the other lodes the "old men" had valuable and rich tin ground, yielding very large quantities of ore, above the level of the sea. Fifty years ago a deep level was taken up from high-water mark, extending eastward about 300 fathoms on the course of the lodes. A shaft was also sunk below the deep level, by the aid of a water-wheel, at Wheal Beilan, on the Buck lode, which, in extending eastward and westward on three lodes, good courses of tin were discovered, but in consequence of the want of sufficient water-power at all times to work their wheel, so as to keep the mine dry, and the low price of tin at this time (£38 to £40 per ton), made the working too expensive, and the adventurers were reluctantly compelled to abandon operations, although they had at that time cut a fine lode of tin on the caunter lode (Wheal Owles), and had extended the 20 fathom level through valuable ore ground. The miners were working at a great disadvantage in sinking winzes in the bottom of the level on tribute. Ten parties were thus engaged in sinking, varying from 12 to 14 fms. in depth, leaving good courses of tin holding away and down in the bottom from 80 to 100 fms. in length, worth upwards of £20 per fathom. At this period there were more miners working in these mines than in all the other mines in St. Just parish. The 62 fm. level is sunk 30 fathoms below the ground discovered on Wheal Owles lode; and if an engine were erected in the present engine-house now on your mines, and suitable heads of stamps attached to the same, you could not fail to send tin to market within one month after the engine went to work. I never saw so fine a channel of mineral ground in the West of Cornwall. To comment on the district would be superfluous; suffice it to say that it is in a decomposed granite. The mines hitherto opened, and worked judiciously, have paid, and are now paying, large dividends regularly—viz., Balleswidden, Boscean, Wheal Owles, Botallack, Spearne Moor, Levant, Boscaswell Downs, &c. There is upwards of £1000 worth of tinstuff now on surface at St. Just United Mines, and the reports from the old miners declare that there is more than £2000 worth of tin broken underground, which can be taken away and returned, as soon as the engine is set to work, at a very great profit. The point for copper mining, which I would strongly call your attention to, will be at the junction of the lodes running under the sea, where the granite and killas meet. The Botallack, Levant, and Pendeen Consols copper lodes are parallel with those of the St. Just United to the north, and are situated on the same edge of the cliff, have precisely the same mineral character, are embedded in the same decomposed granite inland, and in the killas under the sea. A fine copper lode was discovered in the end of the 40, west of engine-shaft, from which some excellent stones of grey ore were broken. With such an extensive run of orey ground, embracing as it does such a cluster of lodes in the ends of the 20, 30, 40, and 62, and as they are converging and forming together a great trunk of copper in their junction in the great Savall's lode in this great trunk or copper lode, there can be no doubt, or two opinions, but that an immense amount of copper will be found westward in the killas under the sea. It will not be out of place if I mention here the great advantages that the new proprietary will derive from the work already done at surface and underground, and which will save time and money, and enable you at once to make returns and sales of ores, and I estimate the expenditure hitherto has been—sinking 10 shafts, making 535 fms., at £8 per fm., £4280; cutting down the engine-shaft, and making the same in good working order, 66 fms., at £10 per fm., £660; sinking the engine-shaft from the 40 to the 62 fm. level, 22 fms., at £20 per fm., £440; cutting whim-plat at the 62 fm. level, £30; driving cross-cuts to cut the lodes, £200; extending the 62 west into the copper ground, 40 fms., at £6 per fm., £240; ditto east in tin ground, 300 fms., at £4 per fm., £1200; removing debris for foundation of engine and boiler-house, and building the same, £220. Therefore, making a total of £7270 has been laid out in sundry work for the benefit of a new company; and I consider that in six months after the operations have fairly been commenced on the mines, the engine and stamps erected, and the work carried on vigorously, that the company will be in a position to return tin and copper, and also to pay regular dividends. Having been a superintendent mining agent at home and abroad upwards of 42 years, I feel proud in having the honour of recommending these mines to your notice, and I can with confidence say there is nothing again like them; and looking at the sett throughout, and duly considering every point connected with it, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that you possess a most valuable property. JOHN CARTHEW.

EAST ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY,
CORNWALL.

Capital £6000, in 600 shares of £10 each.

With power to increase by consent of shareholders holding two-thirds of the capital stock of the company.

This important mining property is situated in the richest copper mining district of Cornwall, distinguished by the immense riches returned from the same lodes in the adjoining mines, exceeding the amount of £2,500,000 sterling. The ore raised during the last working near the boundary of Wheal Abraham East realised the high price of £34 per ton, at a standard of £80 per ton of fine copper.

An adit level is driven upwards of 150 fms., and three east and west lodes intersected, each producing copper ore of good quality. Tribute pitches will be let, and considerable profits realised from the adit level, now 40 fms. deep.

Five shafts are sunk, and a communication effected to the deep adit level, which will greatly facilitate returning the ore to advantage.

The east and west lodes are intersected by an elvan, also by the main cross-course of the district, it being well known by practical men that where such intersection occurs with metallic lodes, as found in East Abraham, large deposits of ore are invariably found.

The company consist of 600 shares. There has been £1500 expended on the mine, equal to £7 10s. per share. It is estimated that an additional £1500 will be ample to bring the works to a profitable issue. This amount will be required by quarterly instalments, it being a fundamental principle in the constitution of the company that the mine shall not remain in debt, and that every account shall be paid monthly, thereby limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective shares.

A limited number of shares are for disposal at £5, being a discount of £2 10s., subject to calls as stated above.

It is seldom that such an opportunity occurs to invest a limited amount of capital, with the certainty of realising immediate profits, such as presented in East Abraham. The object of the proprietors being to limit the number of shares to *bona fide* shareholders, feeling confident they will steadily advance in price as the operations progress, and become a permanent investment, in preference to having a large number of shares floating in the maket, and fluctuations of price.

Surveys have been made, and the mine reported on by the agents whose names are appended below, in which reference is given as to the richness of the ore, and the capabilities of the mine.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made, accompanied with the amount of of £5 per share, to Messrs. FULLER and Co., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

REPORTS.

Camborne, Sept. 21, 1861.—I beg to hand you my report of this valuable piece of mineral property. It is situate in the parish of Crowan, one of the best mineral districts in Cornwall. It adjoins the Old Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines, which were the most productive lodes ever discovered. I have had some conversation with some of the old men that were employed there the last time the mine was worked; they tell me that the lodes were very rich in the eastern part of the mine, close up to your property. One man, by the name of Richard Bennett, said that he worked on tribute at the eastern shaft; the lode they had in their pitch was 6 ft. wide, all grey copper, sold for £34 per ton, at a standard of £80 per ton for fine copper. He says this shaft is within a few fathoms of your ground—that the lode was particularly rich from the adit to the 180 in the eastern part; it appears you have ore ground standing for 180 fms. deep, from the bottom of the adit level. The East Abraham is adjoining, and on the same lodes, to the east of the above-named mine. This sett contains three well-known copper lodes, having the junction of the killas and granite in the sett. The East Abraham has an adit brought up into it for a considerable distance, which is in good repair, and unwaters the mine 40 fms. deep. Shafts for drawing and ladder-roads are communicated with it, therefore the works can be carried out very cheaply. There are three lodes intersected in this level—two east and west, the other a caunter or middle lode; this lode is driven east on for about 40 fms. in the granite, varying southward in its course about 40°, consequently it is fast approaching the south lodes; this lode produces copper that will pay for working, and by driving 20 or 30 fms. on the south lode it will be intersected, which point it was the intention of the former workers to arrive at, but their funds being inadequate they were obliged reluctantly to abandon the mine. At this point of intersection rich courses of copper may be relied on, as was the case in the adjoining mines. I would recommend driving west on the north lode, to the intersection of the caunter with the north, east, and west lode. There is copper in each of these ends on all the three lodes that will pay for working, and more than 100 fms. of ore ground laid open that will pay for working on tribute, and leave a profit to the shareholders; parties of old tributers well acquainted with the lodes in the back of the adit level are daily applying to me to let them take tribute pitches. A man by the name of Williams says he was one of the last men that worked in the adit level; he wants you to let him a tribute pitch; then all you have to do is to put in a ladder-road for the men to go down, and commence breaking a parcel of ore immediately. I have just seen Captain Vivian, and asked him about the Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines being put to work. If they intended to commence working soon? He told me he did not know how soon; you will have such an advantage for taking away your lodes that never was heard of before. It is decided to work the Crenver and Wheal Abraham Mines, so you are safe to have a dry mine in the East Abraham, as their shaft is down nearly 200 fms. My advice to you is to commence operations at once in the adit level, where you will soon get a parcel of ore to go into the market with. Tribute pitches can be let at once, there being applications for them by men well acquainted with the district; all you have to do is to purchase a few ladders, fix them, and commence working at once; both tutwork men and tributers will be breaking ore at a profitable rate to the shareholders.

HENRY COWLING.

Camborne, Cornwall, Oct. 15.—I beg to state that during the former working of Wheal Abraham Mine I worked the ground of the engine-shaft on tribute, having a rich course of ore 4 to 6 ft. wide, which ore was sold at £34 per ton. This course of ore was worked to within a few fathoms of East Abraham, and worked 180 fms. deep, the lode being full of ore, averaging 4 to 8 ft. wide. This and other parallel lodes are standing unwrought in East Abraham, and can at once be set on tribute. RICHARD BENNETT.

Camborne, Cornwall, Sept., 1861.—East Abraham Mine: You ask me for my report of this mining property. First, I would say that I am surprised you have not commenced operations before the summer season is passing away, and nothing doing, and men are asking to take the ground on tribute. The Crenver and Wheal Abraham great champion lodes are going through the centre of your sett; there are three lodes in the adit level that will pay for working, and all you have to do is to put in ladders and you can break a parcel of copper ore immediately. The lodes in the level are oxidising, and the sides of the level are quite green with the oxide of copper. You will have a fine advantage for working, as the Crenver and Wheal Abraham are to be re-worked. I worked in the old Abraham Mine when a young man, and I helped to break from the adit to the 40 fm. level thousands of pounds worth of copper ore within a few fathoms of your ground. I have no objection to take a large interest in the mine when you commence working. I have seen the lodes, and think this to be a splendid property; therefore, I can with confidence recommend the mine. JAMES THOMAS.

Carthew Cottage, Pool, Oct. 15, 1861.—Having a clear day on Saturday, I took the opportunity to go and examine the mining ground which you have been so fortunate as to secure to the east of the old Crenver and Wheal Abraham. And on going on the grodnd I recollected that my attention had been called to the same mining sett about 13 years before by Capt. J. Lean, of that neighbourhood; but presently he got into a good situation and left, and I left for the United States. I know the ground well, having gone over and examined it before. I am now led to wonder why such a very desirable mining sett should be allowed to remain unwrought so long, being, as it is, in close proximity with the richest mines ever worked in the county of Cornwall, and which, it is now said, will soon be resumed and worked vigorously; if so, your sett will be worked to great advantage. I venture to give it as my opinion that a more promising sett can scarcely be met with in the county of Cornwall. And even if Crenver and Wheal Abraham should not be put to work, there will be many chances of success above the adit, which will soon be 45 fms. from surface as it goes into the hill, where a fine-looking strong lode has been opened on, which I saw; it is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, producing a good strong iron gossan, underlying south. I am inclined to think that this lode is lying to the north of the other three lodes, and can be cut by a cross-cut from the adit. The outlay in bringing up such an adit must have been very great, and shows the very high opinion the company must have formed of the undertaking; but when their capital became exhausted they were obliged reluctantly to abandon it, consequently all the work done will be available or the next company. I wish you every success in forming your company.

WILLIAM PAUL.

EAST ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst.

By order, T. FULLER, Sec.

26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, November 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INVENTORS.—The determined hostility evinced in certain influential quarters towards patent property, and the strenuous efforts which will probably be made during the next Session of Parliament to alter the Laws Relating to Patents, have rendered it desirable that an Association of Inventors, and of those interested in the working of patents, should immediately be organised.

Gentlemen willing to assist in forming the Association are requested to communicate at once with R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Hon Sec.

71, Fleet-street, London.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,935 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 11th Nov. next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— STEEL.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 11th day of November, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, October 31, 1861.

BRECON AND MERTHYR TYDFIL JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The Directors of this company are PREPARED to RECEIVE PROPOSALS for LOANS on DEBENTURES, for three, five, or seven years, in sums of £100 and upwards, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Application to be made to Mr. PHILIP WOOLLEY, stockbroker, 26, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury; or to the secretary of the company, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Brecon.

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE, BIRKENHEAD.
LANDING STAGE IN THE LOW WATER BASIN.

TO CONTRACTORS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c.—The MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake to CONSTRUCT, FIX IN PLACE, and COMPLETE, ready for public use, a NEW FLOATING LANDING STAGE, for the recess in and alongside the SOUTH WALL of the new LOW WATER BASIN.

The contracts will comprise 65 floating pontoons, more or less, of the very best boiler work, in lengths varying from 33 ft. 6 in. to 48 ft. 6 in., and weighing, if the number remains unaltered, 600 tons or thereabouts; four main and other keelsons, or four other rectangular beams, the longest 1038 ft. in length, from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, and 2 ft. in width, the gross weight of which will be 960 tons or thereabouts; four other hollow beams of wrought-iron, forming the girders to two bridges connecting the stage with the quay, and weighing, with the rolled joists, about 211 tons, 63 tons, more or less, of cast-iron, and about 62 tons of smiths' work in saddles, straps, bolts, spikes, chains, &c., together with about 43,000 cubic feet of timber in deck beams, decks, &c., wrought, fixed in place, and painted.

A specification of the works and conditions of contract, with duplicate schedules of quantities for the parties to tender upon, together with an atlas of detailed drawings, will be supplied, upon the payment of seven guineas, to any party making application for the same, at the office of the dock secretary, Revenue-buildings, Liverpool, between the hours of Ten and Four, on and after Monday, the 4th day of November next, and any further information that may be required can be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN B. HARTLEY, Engineer to the Mersey Dock Board, at his office, Dock-yard, Coburg Dock.

Sealed tenders for the above works, on the duplicate schedule of quantities which accompanies each specification, are to be delivered at the secretary's office in sealed covers, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Dock Works, and marked on the outside "Tender for Landing Stage," on or before Saturday, the 20th day of November next, at Ten o'clock A.M., after which hour, on that day, no tender will be received. Parties, or their agents, to be in attendance, on that day, at Eleven o'clock. Each tender must contain a sealed letter, with the names of two responsible parties who are willing to become bound jointly and severally with the parties tendering for the contract, in the sum of £10,000, for the due performance thereof.

The board will not be bound to accept the lowest, or any of the tenders.

Dock Office, Liverpool, Oct. 23, 1861. By order, DANIEL MASON, Sec.

NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINE, IN THE PARISH OF CHRISTOW, DEVON.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th of November inst., the whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT on the above mine, which comprises a 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke and 7 ft. in shaft, with a 10 ton BOILER. A 16 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, with cage complete. 60 ft. shears, balance bob, 13 9 in. pumps, 2 9 in. 9 ft. windbores, 1 9 in. 4 ft. doorpiece, 1 9 in. 6 ft. doorpiece, 2 8 in. 13 ft. workings, 2 9 in. wood rods, 25 fms. 1¾ in. bucket rods, prongs, &c. Air machine, 30 fms. iron stave ladders, 30 fms. dividings, casings, &c., 2 large shaft tackles, 3 8 ft. shieves and bearings, pullies and stands, 2 machine kibbles, 3 horse whim kibbles, 2 horse whims, iron tram wagon, 80 fms. whim rope, shaft gig, crusher complete, 18 gallons best oil, 2 smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, screw tackle, boring machine, smiths' tools, miners' tools, lot of tram iron, 120 fms. of ⅝ chain, 80 fms. wood air pipe, 70 fms. launders, ore and other sheds, two water barrels, &c. The sale will commence at Twelve o'clock punctually.

Dated Paris-street, Exeter, Nov. 7, 1861.

COLLIERY PLANT, &c.
NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.

MR. THOS. W. FARLER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, upon the premises, on Monday, November 25, 1861, all the VALUABLE COLLIERY PLANT, ENGINES, and MATERIALS now standing at the above colliery, comprising—

ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, with gear and break, cylinder 16 in. diameter.
THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft., hemispherical ends, ⅛ in. B B plates, with furnaces and gear complete.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 18 ft. by 4 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.
Forcing pump complete, 19½ in. diameter; about 35 fms. lifting pumps complete, 14½ in. diameter; about 50 fms. excellent hand pumps complete, different sizes; capital T bobs, hammered scrap pumping cranks, hammered scrap pump straps, double straps and tail joints, lifting screws, pit chains, 80 fms. (nearly new); 10¼ in. capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, large capstan, double power crab winch, blocks, lifting jack, wrought-iron cistern, stocks and dies, press drill, braces and bits, contents of smiths' shop, new iron, buckets, clacks, tram plates, sinkers' tools, plank, broad and narrow wheel wagons, carts, timber carriage, useful horse, pony and phaeton, harness, large and small weighing machines, &c. Sale to commence at Twelve precisely.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be had next week by application to the auctioneer, at the colliery; or of Mr. JOHN LAVERS, lithographer and printer, Broadstreet Hall, Bristol.—Nailsea and Yatton, Nov. 6, 1861.

BED of COAL, and COLLIERY EFFECTS, at KILLAMARSH, DERBYSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Sitwell Arms Inn, Eckington, Derbyshire, on the 22d November, 1861, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, a VALUABLE BED of COAL in about SEVENTY ACRES of LAND, in Killamarsh, aforesaid, and held by a lease for a term of 50 years, from the 16th August, 1856; and also EXTENSIVE COLLIERY MACHINERY and EFFECTS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WM. GOODWIN, mineral agent; or to Mr. HOPKINSON, solicitor, Chesterfield.—Chesterfield, Nov. 5, 1861.

COLLIERY.—TO LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, the NEW CHELTENHAM PIT, KINGSWOOD, near BRISTOL, now sunk to the depth of 20 fms., with the coal under 100 acres of land, or more if required, proved by boring from the bottom of the pit to exist of the thickness of 3 ft. at the further depth of 10 fathoms.

A suitable steam-engine has been erected, which, with the plant, is to be taken by the lessee at a valuation.

The works are situated at about three miles from Bristol, whither the coal can be carried at a cost of 2s. per ton.

Further information can be obtained on application to Messrs. WHITTINGTON and GRIBBLE, solicitors, Bristol; or to Mr. G. C. GREENWELL, mining engineer, Radstock, Bath.

TO BE LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, from 25th March next, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.

At this colliery the High Main Seam has been carefully tubbed off, and the shafts sunk to the Low Main Seam, which is now in working.

The engines, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation.

Further information can be obtained on application to M. LIDDELL, Esq., Hodgefield, Newcastle.—September 2, 1861.

PATENT MOVABLE FIRE BAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

DIRECTORS.

SAML. H. BLACKWELL, Esq., Ironmaster, Dudley.
SAML. THORNTON, Esq., Merchant, Birmingham.
JONATHAN GRINDROD, Esq., C.E., Liverpool.
JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Engineer, Lilleshall.

OFFICES,—16, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

WRIGHT'S PATENT BARS for LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and STATIONARY BOILERS, PUDDLING and OTHER FURNACES.

The proprietors have great pleasure in recommending the above as the simplest and best arrangement in use. The bars have already been adopted by some of the leading firms in the Midland Iron District, in various channel and ocean-going steamers, and the large breweries in Burton, and have, in every case, given great satisfaction.

For prices charged, apply at the company's office, Liverpool.

AGENTS WANTED; also, TENDERS from ironfounders for CASTING the BARS.

DODDS' IRON AND STEEL PATENT LICENSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company is PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES on moderate terms for the USE of their PATENT for STEELING RAILS, POINTS, CROSSINGS, MACHINERY, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

The process, which is exceedingly reasonable in cost, and gives the most extraordinary durability to the material, has been highly approved of by the following gentlemen, firms, and companies, several of whom have extensively adopted the valuable improvement:—

ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq.
JOHN BOURNE, Esq.
J. PERRING, Esq.
THOS. E. HARRISON, Esq.
THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
MESSRS. STEPHENSON AND CO.
THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY have ordered a large quantity of rails by this process.

The FOLLOWING FIRMS are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS under the company's patent:—

MESSRS. S. BEALE AND CO., PARK GATE, ROTHERHAM.
MESSRS. DODDS AND SON, ROTHERHAM.
MESSRS. LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE EBBW VALE COMPANY, SOUTH WALES.
MESSRS. LEVICK AND SIMPSON, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
MESSRS. LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND CO., WEDNESBURY.
THE ISCA FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Applications for Licenses can be made to R. COOKE, Esq., at the company's offices, No. 7, Sise-lane, London, E.C., where also testimonials and other information may be obtained.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description. 106

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.* 107

WALKER'S STAMPING MACHINES AND STEAM ENGINES, for REDUCING ALL KINDS of MINERAL ORES to IMPALPABLE POWDER, have been in use for these last ten years in all the leading mines of the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the British Empire; as have also his PATENT PUMPS and WATER LIFTS, and for economy of working and durability cannot be equalled. MANUFACTORY, 17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON. 108

INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY to the METAL, with GREAT SAVING in FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY to ACCIDENT from EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, India Store Department, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers, builders, railway companies, and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Aberdeen, Mr. James F. Wood.	Leeds, Mr. J. C. P. Westwood.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. S. G. Fielden.	Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Pochin.
Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.	Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes.
Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon.	Manchester, Messrs. Morris and Sutton, Princess Chambers.
Chester, Mr. W. A. Rowland.	Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes.
Devonport, Mr. Cornelius Boolds.	Oldbury, Mr. C. Tonge, Chemist.
Dublin, Mr. Wm. Fith.	Southampton, Mr. Joseph Clark.
Frome, Mr. W. B. Harvey, Chemist.	Southsea, Mr. T. Cheesman.
Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie.	Tralee, Mr. H. Benner.
Hartlepool, Mr. W. T. Cheesman, West Hartlepool.	Wexford, Mr. Thomas Waring.
Hull, Messrs. A. L. Fleming and Co.	

FOREIGN.

Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor, Engineers.	Belgium, Messrs. Breulz Brothers, Engineers, Antwerp.
Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter, Engineer, Nicolaeff.	Holland, Mr. Jos. Courlander, the Hague. 109

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BUTLIN'S APPARATUS FOR SUPERHEATING STEAM, by which means a SAVING of THIRTY PER CENT. in the CONSUMPTION of FUEL is EFFECTED, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS WATER is REQUIRED to FEED BOILERS, a GREAT INCREASE of POWER is OBTAINED, and the BOILER is RENDERED MORE DURABLE. The above patent can be applied to any boiler, either new or old, and to every description of engine. Most extraordinary reports have been received from parties who have used it, equally satisfactory to the following letters, and any further particulars may be obtained by applying to the patentee,

W. BUTLIN, VULCAN WORKS, WESTON STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

TESTIMONIALS.

Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., July 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Having applied your patent steam superheater to the boiler of our steamship, *City of Nantes*, we have great pleasure in being able to state that your apparatus effects a saving of at least 30 per cent. in the consumption of fuel, besides giving additional speed upon the screw. We do not hesitate in giving our opinion that your invention is a most important one, and one which must come into general use. We approve of your arrangements for admitting saturated steam with the superheated, to regulate the temperature at pleasure. Your plan of filling the heater with water during the time steam is being got up we think is quite a new idea, and remedies one of the great objections to superheaters generally—the rapid destruction of the tubes by the fire while steam is getting up. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, as we think so valuable an invention ought to be made known to the steam shipping interest of this country. We are, dear Sir, your's truly,

W. Butlin, Esq., Northampton. —— LANGTON AND WILSON.

Little Houghton, Northampton, July 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—We have given our engine a sufficient test, both in thrashing and sawing, since the introduction into it of your superheater, to enable us to speak confidently of the great improvement made by the alteration. We believe that your advertisements do not exaggerate the excellence, in any respect, of your patent. Many respectable parties who witnessed the working of the engine are willing to bear testimony to the truth of our statements. We remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

—— SMITH AND THURSTON.

Naseby, Northampton, Aug. 24, 1861.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in being able to state that since your patent steam superheater has been applied to my engine I find a considerable reduction in the consumption of fuel, much less water is required to feed it, and a great increase of power is obtained, I am much pleased with the alteration. —— Yours truly, L. WILFORD.

Earl's Barton.

SIR,—I am well satisfied with the alteration made in my engine, as it takes less coal and water since your heater has been introduced into it.

Yours truly, CHRISTOPHER COLEMAN. 110

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E. 111

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON. 112

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

*** Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by these vessels.

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
LORD RAGLAN	ROPER	1900	5500	Nov. 20.
BLUE JACKET	CLARKE	1074	3300	Dec. 20.

The celebrated clipper ship, *Lord Raglan*, is one of the largest and fastest ships in the world, and has made some of the most rapid passages on record. Her first voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne was made in 79 days, and on her recent voyage from Mauritius to Bombay, with 1300 troops, she performed the voyage in 12½ days, the shortest run ever made. Her accommodations for all classes of passengers are unusually excellent, her saloons being furnished with every desiderata for the voyage, excepting wines and liquors.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 55, Parliament-street; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Wilkox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps. 113

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted 15 years to the study and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, from the author's residence 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C. 114

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 115

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS, ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'. 116

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham. 117

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—No. 1, MOORGATE. 118

TRADE MARK .....

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS,
WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.
The ORIGINAL INVENTORS of WROUGHT IRON TUBES for GAS, WATER, &c.
LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES, HOMOGENEOUS TUBES for BOILERS, &c.
GALVANISED and ENAMELLED TUBES, SCREWING TACKLE, STEAM and WATER GUAGES, and EVERY VARIETY of FITTINGS. 119

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY. 120

LLOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS.
IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED.
GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c. 121

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London. 122

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire. 123

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, and IMPROVED FOREST BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
Address to the Works, Coleford. 124

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the HALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON. —For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. Jos. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds. 125

MINERS' DIALS, LEVELS, ANEMOMETERS,
PIT BAROMETERS, &c.
DIALS WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
APPOINTED MAKER of HEDLEY'S DIAL.
BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 4 in., £2 10s.; 6 in., £3 3s.; and 12 in., £4 4s.
JOHN DAVIS, DERBY, MANUFACTURER of MINING INSTRUMENTS.
Price list on application. 126

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 127

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO.,
NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined. 128

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.

Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3⅛	4	4½
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2¼	11 „ 14 „	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
2⅝	16 „ 10 „	—	—
2½	22 „ 8 „	—	18 „ 5 „
2⅞	23 „ 10 „	16 „ 10 „	—
4	29 „ 10 „	18 „ 15 „	—
4½	37 „ 15 „	—	26 „ 10 „

N.B.—The 2, 3⅛, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool. 129

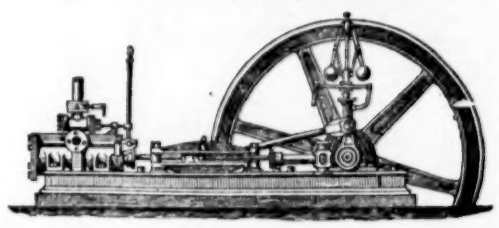
PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at No. 1, Moorgate, London, E.C.; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent. 130

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14a, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial. 131

GAS AGAIN.—Another fearful fire, at No. 5, Richard-street, Limehouse-fields, caused by an escape of gas. This could not have occurred had one of HUGHES'S PATENT SAFETY ATLAS INDICATING CHANDELIERS been used. All persons having gas fitted should, therefore, have the IMPROVED ATLAS CHANDELIERS FIXED. Kept in stock by all gas-fitters. Drawings free by post, and a large stock always ready for the trade and merchants at the Atlas Works, No. 9, Hatton-garden. E. H. HUGHES. 132

WOTHERSPOON'S SCOTCH WHISKEY can now be supplied genuine as in Scotland, at WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, AND CO.'S, 66, QUEEN STREET, E.C., in single bottles, or in quantity, price 3s. 8d. per bottle; 42s. per dozen. 133

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.,
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2¼ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application. 134

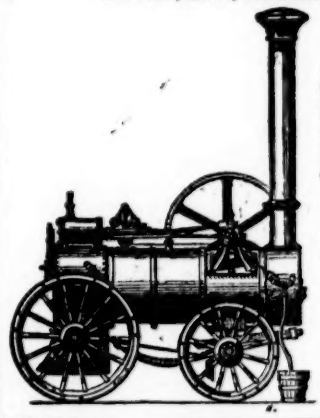
LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
CONTRACTORS' WAGONS, DOBBIN CARTS, BARROWS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY and CONTRACTORS' PLANT, &c.

CHEAP LOCOMOTIVES for MINERAL RAILWAYS and OTHER PURPOSES.
HUGHES AND MARCH, ENGINEERS and MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY PLANT, and EVERY KIND of MACHINERY,
FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.

These engines are exceedingly useful in all cases where heavy loads have to be carried up steep inclines. They are fitted in the best style, and with every requisite. Messrs. HUGHES and MARCH, Falcon Works, Loughborough; or E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. 135

MAKERS of the IMPROVED HORSE ENGINE, by which full power of the horses is given out without friction. It is applicable in all cases where horse power is required.
SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.



MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

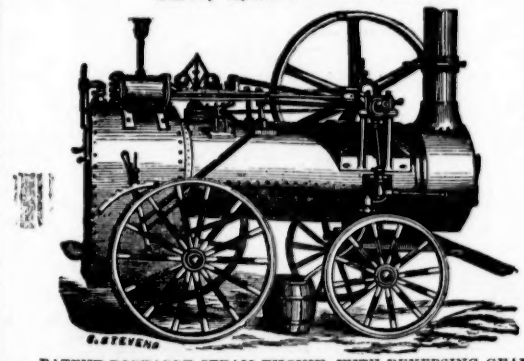
COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES,

Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS,
SAWING MACHINERY,
PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES. 136

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CITY OFFICE, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
DEPOT,—92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.



PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, WITH REVERSING GEAR.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES LENT ON HIRE, from 4 to 25 horse power.

Every information can be obtained on application to Mr. DUNSFORD, at the City office or to Mr. CRESSWELL, the company's engineer, at the depôt. 137

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

Having been very successful in MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING the PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES, and securing our patent for a further term of years, we have great pleasure in offering them to the public, at a considerable REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Our manner of repairing will make them as LARGE and GOOD AS WHEN NEW (which is not the case with the ordinary tuyere) for half the first cost, when there is not more than two coils destroyed at the nozzle, all parties returning them carriage paid, and are confident they will be the cheapest and best ever offered to the mining world.

The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES having maintained a most honourable reputation since their introduction, and been thoroughly proved to answer all the purposes set forth by the proprietors (when properly treated), it is, therefore, deemed unnecessary to publish a list of the patrons, or enumerate cases of their success. Although by such a procedure very much might be said in their favour, yet the readers would never be so fully convinced of their sterling worth as by a practical trial.

The future scale of prices will be as follows, including sockets:—

No. 1 Tuyere,	16	in. long	.....	28s. each.
No. 2	„	18	„	32s. „
No. 3	„	20	„	36s. „
No. 4	„	22	„	40s. „
No. 5	„	24	„	44s. „

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly. 138

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.— The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest melters in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, sublimate pans and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

Also, sole proprietors of fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 8s. Packages free.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5¼	5 5¼	12 8 6	0 1 6—Sept. 1861
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		34 5 0	1 5 0—Sept. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	240	175 200	443 5 0	2 10 0—Feb. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	82½	77½ 83½	269 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	13½		9 19 6	0 2 0—Sept. 1860
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		5 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1861
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £1]	1 0 0	31s.	30s. 6d.	0 0 9	0 0 9—July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	28½	27 28	0 13 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.	— Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.	— Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	26		5 18 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	21		6 3 0	0 15 0—Oct. 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200		227 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		142 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	375	365 375	767 0 0	7 0 0—Sept. 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	560	550	640 10 0	7 0 0—Oct. 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	9½	10	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	70		90 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	27¼	26¼ 26½	1 10 0	0 12 6—Oct. 1861
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	45		77 10 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0			0 5 0	0 5 0—July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0			20 3 4	0 10 0—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1860
2800	Foxdale (id.) [L.] [2560 £25 pd., 240 £15 pd.]†	35	35		64 12 7	1 12 0—Sept. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 14 0	0 3 0—Sept. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	4⅞	4⅜ 4¾	7 13 6	0 5 0—Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	12	11⅛ 12	1 0 0	0 10 0—July, 1861
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	5		1 12 6	0 7 6—Sept. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	35	32 34	16 5 0	1 15 0—Oct. 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	27½		7 10 0	0 15 0—Sept. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	110		377 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	10	9¼ 10	1 6 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1861
8000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		2 1 0	0 2 6—May, 1860
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170		75 0 9	4 0 0—Aug. 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	14½	14⅞ 15	14 7 11	0 7 0—June, 1861
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	25		15 5 7	0 10 0—Oct. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols	1 6 6	2	2 2¼	0 3 6	0 1 0—Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	5	4⅝ 4⅞	0 2 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	6		0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	4¼		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1¼		0 6 10	0 0 4—Sept. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	8	7 8	36 4 6	0 5 0—July, 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0			12 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1861
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	435		449 10 0	55 0 0—May, 1861
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes		5		6 9 6	0 15 0—April, 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	44	43 45	60 15 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0			1250 0 0	100 0 0—Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	305	300 305	356 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	40	39 40	102 10 0	1 0 0—April, 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	112	105 110	357 5 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	45		9 15 0	1 0 0—June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	35	30 32	484 0 0	0 15 0—May, 1861
9800	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1¼	1 1¼	5 6 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	6¾		10 13 6	0 5 0—Oct. 1861
6000	Toivadden (copper), Marazion	—	2½	2	0 13 6	0 3 0—Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	16		7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		52 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	16		8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	15	14½ 15½	22 0 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0			14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	39	39 40	98 11 3	0 10 0—Sept. 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	60		45 0 0	1 0 0—May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4½		0 14 0	0 2 0—May, 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	305	300 305	322 0 0	7 0 0—Oct. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	85		574 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	80	75 80	929 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	30		26 0 0	10 0 0—Oct. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	18		11 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1861
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	7		8 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	2¼	2 2¼	1 12 0	0 4 0—Oct. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	40		69 0 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	3566	440		280 5 0	7 0 0—June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	14	14 14¼	54 7 6	0 10 0—Sept. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		280 13 0	5 0 0—Aug. 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	52		43 17 6	2 0 0—Oct. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 3 6	18s.	16s. 18s.	20 3 0	0 2 6—April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 15 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0—April, 1856
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	18 10 0	25		14 0 0	2 10 0—Oct. 1860
2800	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5½		0 4 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 13 2	1¼	1¼	0 13 0	0 1 6—Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 5 0	12		3 5 0	0 8 0—Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80	72¼ 77½	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	4 0 0	115		2 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 6 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39 2 6	15		16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	18s.	16s. 18s.	0 13 6	0 2 0—Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-id.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 5 0	¼		0 7 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	240		305 0 0	2 10 0—Aug. 1858
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., id.)	4 0 0	5½	5⅜	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	48 10 0	14	11 13	23 0 0	1 0 0—July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe		110		221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 1857
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0	10		3 0 0	1 10 0—July, 1860
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 19 0	4⅝	4 4¼	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 6 0	21s.		0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0—June, 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1858
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	15 0 0	16		157 0 0	4 0 0—Sept. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	19 6 4	21	20 22	33 10 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	14s.	15s. 16s.	0 10 0	0 2 6—July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0	¾	¾	0 3 6	0 1 0—Feb. 1858
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	⅛	10s. 12s.	0 5 9	0 1 0—July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0—April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	2¼	2¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	8	7¼ 7¾	1 12 0	0 7 6—Nov. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	1		0 18 6	0 2 0—July, 1860
345	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 13 0	6¼	7 9	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	111	117 119	131 15 0	1 10 0—Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	15½		43 15 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 1854

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	125		265 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	35		97 12 0	1 0 0—July, 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8		6 8 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.	— Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3¼		1 5 0	0 2 6—Aug. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	23½	22½ 23¼	18 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2⅜	2	0 8 0	0 2 0—June, 1861
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	8	7⅜	8 6 2	0 3 4—July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼		0 18 9	0 1 6—Aug. 1861
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛		0 9 6	0 1 6—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1¼	0 4 0	0 1 0—July, 1861
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	51	49 51	43 5 0	2 10 0—June, 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1¼		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quesnangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	3½		15 per cent.	—May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855
45174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	7⅝	7¾ 8¼	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1½		Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	¾	¾	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8¼		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0			Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	1 1⅛	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1½	Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	¾		April, 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 9	1½		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0			Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	1⅞	1⅞	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	1⅜ 1⅝	
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0			Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 10 0	½		May, 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	½		June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1½		April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	½		Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0			May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	⅝		Fully paid.
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 5s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.		1½		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0			Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	4 0 0	4¼		July, 1861
38425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £8]	2 8 6	2		June, 1861
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1 6	1⅛		June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	14 0 0	14¾		Oct. 1861
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 0 6	4s.		Oct. 1861
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
6000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3¼		Sept. 1861
7550	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0	2¾		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	20	15 20	Feb. 1861
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bolliowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	1¼		June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	12s.		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 3 0	22s.		Oct. 1861
5000	Bronfloyd (id.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 0 0	4¼		June, 1861
112	Bron-Haulog (id.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	20		No call.
5120	Brynambor (id.), Cardigansh.	1 5 0	2½		Oct. 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	5 0 0	26½	25½ 26½	Oct. 1861
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 7 0	4		Aug. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	1 8 0	⅜		Oct. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 7 6	13⅜		Oct. 1861
2448	Bwich (sil.-id), Cardiganshire	4 9 0	2¾		Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	⅛		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	8	7¼ 7¾	Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	7 17 4	2⅜	2 2¼	Oct. 1861
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	22 7 0	16	13 14	Sept. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0 0	9		Mar. 1861
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	15		Sept. 1860
6000	Carn Camborne	0 7 0	21s.	19s. 21s.	May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0	¾		June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 19 6	2¾		April, 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16 0	1		April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
20000	Carysfort (cop., id.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0	8s.	8s.	Mar. 1859
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 10 0	15s.	6d.	
2500	Cefn Cilcon (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0	1		Sept. 1860
4000	Clara United (sil.-id.) [L. £3]	2 5 0	1¾		Oct. 1861
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	28 0 6	2		May, 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 7 0	4		June, 1861
2560	Colomendy (lead), near Mold	1 0 0	21s.		No call.
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	1 0 0	1¼		Oct. 1861
10000	Craigton (id.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	⅜		June, 1859
906	Crane (copper), Camborne	9 10 0	7		Sept. 1861
30000	Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	4s.		No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock			3	No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 0 0	6s.	6d.	Mar. 1861
2000	Crowiwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	⅞		No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 4 0	2⅜		Aug. 1861
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 11 0	11s.		Oct. 1861
5000	Devon Great Wheal Ellen	2 0 0			Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]		2		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 15 0	¾		Oct. 1861
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 11 6	¾		Aug. 1861
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	6 12 0	7½		Mar. 1861
2009	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0 0	2¾		June, 1860
5000	Dulta (tin), [2048 £⅞ pd., 2952 £½ pd.]				
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	77 10 0	16		Oct. 1861
600	East Abraham, Crowan	7 10 0	5½		Oct. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 16 8	1⅛	1⅜ 1¾	Sept. 1861
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	0 10 0	2½		Aug. 1861
6000	E. Bertha Con. (cop.), Tavist.	0 17 0	1⅛		July, 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	9s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0	8¾	8¾ 9	Oct. 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 11 6	2		Sept. 1861
6000	East Damsel				
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 13 6	2⅛		Sept. 1861
4000	East Fowey (cop.) [L. 50s.]	1 5 0	1¼		June, 1861
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 19 6	1⅞	34s. 36s.	Oct. 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 10 6	¾		Oct. 1861
12000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0 5 0			May, 1861
8000	East Polberro, St. Agnes	0 5 0	⅛		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 3 5	2		June, 1861
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 12 0	1¼	1¼	Sept. 1861
1122	East Seton, Camborne	0 3 0			Oct. 1861
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	63 0 0	30		Oct. 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	7 14 7	1		Sept. 1861
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	3 10 0	2		July, 1861
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 7 0	2¼		July, 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 4 0	2½	2¾ 3	Nov. 1859
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow	5 16 6	1¼		Sept. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 7 6	2½		Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 5 0	1	4s.	June, 1861
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	22 0 0	24		June, 1861
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 8 6	⅛		July, 1861
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 13 0	⅛	⅛	Oct. 1861
1024	Gelliffowiller (id.), Holywell	0 2 6	5s.	6d.	June, 1861
6000	Gernick (copper), Crowan	0 11 0	⅛		Sept. 1861
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]	2			July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	2 12 6	1⅛		Oct. 1861
2000	Goonzion, St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
5000	Great Briggan	3 7 0	2¼	2¼	June, 1861
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	1 10 0	⅜		Sept. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 9 0	1¼		Oct. 1861
4000	Gt. No. Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	2 17 6	2⅝		Aug. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 9 0	22s.	19s. 21s.	Oct. 1861
47000	Gt. Tregune Con. [40,000 £¼, 7000 £¼ pd.]	—			
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	⅝		Aug. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	14 1 2		5s. 6s.	July, 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	5 13 0	¾		Oct. 1861
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 0 0	5	4½ 5½	Mar. 1861
12500	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	34s.	25s. 26s.	Fully paid.
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	3½		Mar. 1861
5000	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 14 3	⅜		Oct. 1861
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 15 6	9s.		Oct. 1861
6400	Harwood (id.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 6	⅜		July, 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 19 6	1		Oct. 1861
5000	Holmbush (id., cp.) Callington